the manufacture and making use of these instruments, applied six hundred to persons within two years. Alse has not followed it steadily and exclusively, he has em for himself for eighteen years past, and for individation he is at liberty to refer. great the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that em offered to the public for the twenty years past, from a patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, afterwish the truster when the patent of the patent of the patent of the patent of the patent. t patent manufactories he is now able to decide, aftering the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all rent cases that occur; he has on hand as good Trusses, furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had else-Any person that purchases a Truss at this establish-it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited,

it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, extra charge.

F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of a mong which are the Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, ring pads; Trusses without steel springs (these give reall cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a persenthey can be worn day and night); Impreved Hinge for Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different stays; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for us Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a dether rectum can ride on horsehack with perfect case and Mr. F. also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri, have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect case and Mr. F. also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri, have answered in cases where pessaries have failed.—
sory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Boards are always hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculate undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds ther manufactories, which they can have if his do not mafter a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them; all's; Read's Spiral Truss; Randall's do; Farr's do; 's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do.; 's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do.; 's Indroved Truss; Bateman's 'do.; Shaker's Rocking s; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philacial-vory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do., double and since Trusses for children, of all sizes.
subscriber makes and keeps on hand Shoes for deformerooked feet, and is doing this every week, for children ants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of kmanship may be seen at the Manufactory F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when prefertakes measure of infants at any age, and makes Trusses a double and single ruptures, which may be worn without inconvenience, and which in many cases will produce a cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such little in; he has had occasion to make a number of late, the and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the phyby whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster viduals in this city have been cured of their complaints tring Trusses of his make for six or twelve mouths, so as the to leave them off; although some prefer never to fit a Trusse sentirely, after having once worn one, as the

tring Trusses of his make for six or twelve mouths, so as the to leave them off; although some prefer never to ff a Truss entirely, after having once worn one, as the enience is but trifling. A good Elastic Spring Truss, as it ought to be, and well fitted, would be no more troun the suspenders. Some of the individuals on whom have been effected, he is at liberty to refer to. He likenforms individuals he will not make their complaints to any one except when he is permitted to refer to them eing a misfortune, and young persons do not want their known. sses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be wait-tion by MRS. FOSTER, at any of their homes, or at the place. J. FREDERICK FOSTER, Agent.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1835.

Aving had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted thernia have suffered much from the want of a skillnt workin accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their in the properties of their interest in the properties of the competency. J. F. Foster is supply the deficiency occasioned by the of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of ork, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in aemodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel for the properties and to the public, as a person well qualified to y their wants in regard to these important articles.

IE. General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracts published by the Methodist Book Concern at New York, or sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington

or sale at the includent color bepository, 52 was singled to at the includent color between the color of the

sephus' Works—Rollins' Ancient History, tocyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
nson's Sermons and Plans,
Cullock's Evidences of Christianity,
ck's Works—Batterworth's Concordance,
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eral discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.
kewise, A great variety of other Religious and Historical
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e are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theologic-istorical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured is city.

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FARM FOR SALE. ubscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated one mile of the Meeting-House in Bolton, and just 30 miles East of the Meeting-House in Botton, and just 30 miles Boston. The farm contains about 70 acres of good land, proportioned for the various purposes of husbandry, well led and watered, with a convenient Dwelling House, and other out-buildings thereon, and all in good repair, urther information, call on the subscriber, on the prem-BERIAH OAKS.

olton, Nov. 1, 1837. 31

PRESTER every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz.

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Labels—such as Apothecaries',
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an's Down Trimmings, &c.
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as can be found elsewhere.
i. B. Hats and Caps made to order.
ountry Merchants are requested to call and examine for machine.
Sun Oct. 4.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

YOUNG MAN from the country, 18 years of age, who has a been over two years at the business, is desirous of obtaine a place in this city or vicinity, where he can finish his trade, horough knowledge of the business will be more of an obtain him than wages Please apply at this office.

Det. 25.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. 5 Brattle Square, (near the Brattle St. Church.)

MILTON DAGGETT would inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep a Temperance House, for the accommodation of pernanent and transient boarders, and solicits a share of pub-Boston, Sept. 13, 1837.

CONSTANT supply of Hard and Soft Coal, including Peach Mountam, Sidney, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN,
Sept. 6. 3m Commercial St., near Charlestown Bridge.

COAL.

TERMS OF THE HERALD. The Herald is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, aid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If paynt is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00

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All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, the Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to on payment may be made.

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the All Communications designed for publication, and dressed to the Editor, post paid.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subsiders and the name of the past office to which papers are to

ibers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding mistake.



Thusa

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. VIII. No. 46.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA. Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS. NO. XIX.

Mr. Editor-Some suppose that to embrace the doctrine of holiness, necessarily leads to a rejection of Christ. Their language frequently is, "The people that profess this, leave Christ out of the question; they either think that they have purified their own hearts, or that they have gained their pretended perfection by their own merits."-Nothing can be more absurd than this calumny. Says Dr. A. Clarke, "I know the people well, in whose creed the doctrine of salvation from all sin in this life is a prominent article. But that people hold most conscientiously, that all our salvasin, justifies the ungodly, sanctifies the unholy, preserves in a state of salvation, and brings to everlasting blessedness. No soul ever was, or can be saved, but through his agony and bloody sweat, a regular attendant at our church, and though not a his cross and passion, his death and burial, his glorious resurrection and ascension, and continued by those who knew him best. Yet for the want of intercession at the right hand of God."

'Jesus' blood, through earth and skies, Mercy, free, boundless mercy! cries.'

"If men would but spend as much time in fervently calling upon God to cleanse the heart that he has not cleansed, as they spend in decrying this doctrine, what a glorious state should we soon witness! Instead of compounding with iniquity, and ter but a few words. He bitterly lamented that he tormenting their minds to find out with how little had not embraced religion, and repeatedly exclaimed, grace they may be saved, they would renounce the devil and all his works, and be determined never to rest till they had found that he had bruised him man, and of the company present, can better be imaunder their feet, and that the blood of Christ had gined than described. After prayer I was shewn the cleansed them from all unrighteousness. Why is limb which had just been taken off. The flesh was it that men will not try how far God will save cleaved from the bone on the inside, nearly all the them, nor leave off praying and believing for more and more, till they find God has held his hand? When they find that their agonizing faith and prayer receive no further answer, then, and not till then, they may conclude that God will be no further gracious, and that he will not save to the uttermost them who come unto him through Christ

But there is another objection more generally urged than the preceding, which is commonly couched in the following language:-"Show me a perfect Christian and I will believe the doc-But suppose there never was a perfect Christian in this world, would this destroy the truth of God's word? Surely not. Says the aufulness, or unfaithfulness of man-it stands on the veracity of God who gave it. If there was not a man to be found who was justified freely through his convenient season ever came. the redemption that is by Jesus, yet the doctrine him defer for the present day, who are the redemption that is by Jesus, yet the doctrine him defer for the present the interests of the soul. not one could be found in all the churches of regenerated powers; yet the doctrine of Christian perfection would still be true; for Christ was man-

illustrate it, but it is God's truth that confirms it."

cease from man; implicitly credit God's testimonies, and look to him, in and through whom all the promises of God are yea and amen."

But it is an unquestionable fact, that many have enjoyed this blessing for many years. Several enjoy it at this day. And not a few have enjoyed it unto their death, as they have declared with their latest breath

In some of the succeeding numbers, we shall CECIL. Manchester, Conn., Nov., 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THAT MUTILATED ARM. Mr. Editor-I was pleased to notice in one of your late Nos. some editorial remarks reprobating a practice which has come into use within a few years past of celebrating political triumphs by the firing of nation. Instruments of death, it would seem, should be contemplated at no time, but with the most unpleasant associations, even by those who believe that war under some circumstances is justifiable. That merely to celebrate an electioneering triumph, must be manifest to every reflecting mind. The practice, mense mischief. If patriotism and correct principles can only be promoted by such means, we have arri-

ved at a fearful crisis in our national affairs. Among the objections to such a practice, is the consideration that it tends to cherish the spirit of war, ger, and feel the necessity of having his peace and induce in the minds of youth such a love for the made with God. He goes on in this way for a use of fire arms, as must ultimate in a strong propen- season, now and then resolving that he will amend, sity to be actually engaged in the field of carnage. - and as often forgetting his good resolutions, until That the national mind is liable to come under the at length he has become wholly engrossed with influence of such propensities, the history of nations the cares and busines of life, and his conscience

revolution drenched the nation with blood. Such are our circumstances, that as a nation, we stand

peculiarly exposed to such evils. Nearly allied to the practice above alluded to, is that of infantry companies visiting from one State to another, merely to exhibit their proficiency in milita-

ry tactics. Can any thing be more fitted to cherish the spirit of war? Should not such practices be discountenanced by all the virtuous? Can it be inconsistent with the duties of a minister, or with the duties of conductors of public journals to use their influence against them? Such were the character of my reflections a week

or two since, when on a visit to Portland, Me. It was supposed that one political party had triumphed over another, in a political campaign. A grand celebration was got up, and among other things used, were pieces of artillery. Now I do not pretend to decide on the respective claims of the rival candidates for office, or the claims of the parties who sustain them. But what followed was painful. One young tion, from the first dawn of light in the soul, to its man, about the age of twenty, was induced to engage entry into the kingdom of glory, is all by and in the management of one of the guns, and while in through Christ. He alone convinces the soul of the act of ramming the cartridge it went off, and almost literally tore him to pieces on the spot.

He was the child of a religious parent, had received the advantages of Sabbath School instruction, was professor, was morally upright, respected and beloved that foresight which his religious instructions should "We have sung, and we will sing unto the end, have taught, he was engaged as abovementioned, and lost his life. I was called to see him but a short time before he expired. One arm had been amputated near the shoulder. His eyes had been blown out, and his face awfully disfigured by the burnt powder; his wind-pipe nearly cut off; and in this condition, though in the perfect use of his reason, he could ut-"For God's sake pray with me;" which I endeavored to do. But the feelings of this unfortunate young way from the wrist to the shoulder. I shall not soon forget that mutilated arm. J. HORTON.

Boston, Nov. 7, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. "GO THY WAY FOR THIS TIME."

Perhaps there is no state of mind in which a man is more liable to danger, than that of Felix. when he uttered the words above quoted. He had sent for St. Paul, and "heard him concerning the faith of Christ." As the apostle "reasoned of righteonsness, temperance, and judgment to come," he trembled. No doubt he then felt it to be his duty to become a disciple of the meek and lowly thor above quoted, "The truth is, no doctrine of Jesus; but instead of yielding to that sense of du-God stands upon the knowledge, experience, faithhave a convenient season, I will call for thee."-Alas for him! we have no reason to believe that

that stands on the truth of God. And suppose Thousands of men may be found, who are waiting for a more convenient season. Go to a young m Christ, whose heart was purified from all unright- and exhort him with all the affection of which you cousness, and who loved God and man with all his are capable, to turn to God and forsake his sins; and you receive for reply,-"I am yet young, and have a prospect of long life; it will be time enough is sted that he might destroy the works of the devil, to attend to this subject by and by." He acknowland his blood cleanseth from all unrighteousness. edges his obligation to love and serve the Lord— And suppose every man to be a liar, God is true." he has not the most distant idea of dying without "It is not the profession of a doctrine that establishes its truth. It is the truth of God, from a Christian, but he cannot attend to it now. He which it has proceeded. Man's experience may is just commencing in life, with a fair prospect of success in the world, and thinks that sometime be-"In all cases of this nature, we must forever tween now and old age, he shall have a more favorable opportunity to secure his salvation. He is waiting for a convenient season. In a short time, before he is aware, he is overtaken by sickness, and death stares him in the face. Then urge him to give his heart to the Lord, and prepare for judgment, and what is his answer? "I am at present in such pain that I cannot compose my thoughts. I lament that I did not attend to this subject when in health; but if my life is spared, I will seek the give the experience of several Christians on this Saviour." Through the goodness and mercy of God, his life is preserved. Then remind him of his promise, and his reply is, "there's time enough yet." Within a short time from this, an extensive revival of religion takes place in the neighborhood where he resides, and while others are embracing the offers of life and becoming happy in the pardoning mercy of God, he is again exhorted to "flee from the wrath to come, and lay hold on eternal life." Again he says by his conduct, if not in words-"Go thy way for this time." His parent, field pieces. This is one of those signs of the times perhaps, or some near relative or friend is taken which augurs most unfavorably to the interests of the away by death; and as the friends have assembled to perform their last earthly office to the deceased, and the body is about to be borne to the house appointed for all the living, a voice is speaking to that young man, and saying, "Be ye also they should not be used when nations are at peace, Son of man cometh." He trembles while he thinks that he too must lie down in death, and become argues a disregard to the feelings of our fellow citi- no longer trifle with the calls and invitations of food for worms, and inwardly resolves that he will zens and to the principles of morality; it can certainly the gospel. But he still defers till to-morrow, that accomplish no good, but may be the occasion of im- which ought to be done to-day; and the consequence is, that very soon his serious impressions are only as "the morning cloud and the early dew."

These are a few of the means by which a young man is brought from time to time to see his danaffords ample proof. The military spirit had become has become hard, and "seared, as with an hot a predominant passion with the French, before the iron." Now he can listen to the most fearful de-

tation of mercy.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

wanting. W. H. O.

Nov. 3, 1837.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

[The reader will take an interest in the following letter, from a gentleman of eminent scientific and profesional attainments, of this city, now in England, describing the proceedings of the Association for the promotion ate meeting in Liverpool .- Bost. Pat.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20, 1837. My dear Sir-The British Association for the

count, has just terminated its session; and the in- ments in the town hall. Here about two thousand terest and advantage I have experienced in these persons of both sexes were brought together. At meetings, lead me to attend gladly to your wish. these meetings I had an opportunity of being in-The Association was established, you know, about troduced to many of the distinguished men of sciseven years since, for the purpose of bringing to- ence, whose names we have long heard, and whose gether the cultivators of science from all parts of labors we have so often regarded with admiration. the British empire, of enabling them by compar- I found them generally, I may say universally, of ing each other's labors, to derive mutual improve- most unassuming manners and agreeable converment, and thus to inspire the whole with fresh zeal sation. Many of them took much interest, and in their respective pursuits.

entering me as a foreigner, which was necessary two hours only. to obtain a free ticket; for he said "it was not the custom in England to consider Americans as foreign-English were much annoyed in the United States was given of the proceedings of all the sections on being called foreigners. Afterwards, when I for the week. had occasion to make some remarks at one of the an expression of that diffidence which a stranger ed by the members of the Association and by an ed as a foreigner, my remarks were suddenly in- was gratified by the noble music of two large militaterrupted by a burst of approbation. These and ry bands, playing alternately through the afternoon. ditated expressions of feeling, gave those of any other people would be.

whom I had not letters, to pass the week of the partly by the labors of individuals. Among the Association meeting at his house. Nor is this a improvements I may mention modes of increasing solitary occurrence; on the contrary, I have every the facilities of working iron; -the comparative where experienced the kindest reception, as well influence on it by the hot and cold blast. Imfrom individuals to whom I had letters, as from provements in the telegraph, the safety lamp, in others to whom I had not; and if at any time I optical lenses, and in the mode of adapting specfound myself in a place where I had researches to tacles to the eyes.* It has been ascertained to the make, it was only necessary to satisfy them who I satisfaction of the learned that the diamond, on beattention and accommodation I wished.

were divided into seven sections:-

1, Mathematics and Physics.

2, Chemistry and Mineralogy. 3. Geology and Geography.

4, Zoology and Botany. 5, Medical Science.

6. Statistics.

7. Mechanical Science.

size proportioned to the numbers composing the used in Great Britain. Another important discovmorning. The sectional meeting opened at eleven gen gas from water, by galvanism, or electricity. and continued four or five hours. Every section had its president and secretaries. The meeting being opened by the president, the papers approvoccupied alternately by social and scientific meet- will be more easy and exact.

out being moved. He can listen unaffected, while urday the whole association assembled in a great the minister of Christ invites men to be reconciled amphitheatre capable of containing some thousand to God. By and by he is again prostrated by sick- persons. The assembly was composed of about ness, and that sickness without hope of recovery. an equal number of ladies and gentlemen. The Then when the last summons comes, he is found stage region of the amphitheatre was covered with unprepared. When exhorted to call on God for seats for the officers of the association and stranmercy, his language is, "it is now too late! oh that gers. The effect of a coup d'ail of this great col-I had embraced religion when first it was offered, lection was very striking and beautiful; and the

but now there is no mercy for me." He dies in interest of it was increased by the idea that rarely, despair. How different might have been the close if ever, had been collected together any number of life to him, had he but yielded to the first invi- of human beings, possessing so much knowledge of all that was useful and ennobling to man. Such This is no imaginary picture. Reader, have were my feelings at the time, and I doubt not they you submitted yourself to Christ? If not, do it were experienced by others. At these meetings now! Say not, "Go thy way for this time;" even an abstract of the proceedings of the sections was now Death may have marked you for his victim! given by some of the more distinguished savans; See to it, that when called, you are not found usually of a most entertaining and instructive nature. One evening was occupied in showing the effect of lightning conductors. The lecturer formed floating electrical clouds of cotton wool, which, when they passed near a ship or house, discharged their contents with striking effect on the spectators. He satisfied the audience of the utility of conductors properly made, and showed that numbers of ships might be saved by employing a rod Science, of which he was admitted a member, at their or bar of copper let into the mast in such a way as to give additional strength, and to conduct the fluid uninterruptedly to the water. Each mast should be provided in this way.

The other evenings were employed in social Promotion of Science, of which you wish some ac- meetings or soirces in the magnificent suit of apartasked many questions about our country; and all The meeting was to open on the 11th: but I seemed to have a feeling of fraternity towards us. was advised to attend before that time-therefore I noticed at these meetings, that while there was reached here on the 8th, and found a large num- a great variety of elegant refreshments, such as ber of the society already here, and the general rich fruits, ices, &c., that no wine nor stimulating committee in session. To this body my applica- drinks were offered; and at the dinners, the wines tion for admission to the Association was made; were in moderate quantity, cheap, and good of and being duly recommended, I was not only ad- their kind, but none of them rich and extravagant, mitted, but received a stranger's ticket, which ena- such as champagne, burgundy, or old Madeira or bled me to visit all the institutions and attend all sherry; so that the temptations to drink were not the dinners and festivals without expense. The such as I have seen in some places, at education gentleman who procured my ticket, on my signing dinners, where they certainly should not have been the book of the Association, made an apology for presented. The time occupied at table was about

The labors of the Association terminated with the week, and were concluded in each of the secers." This led me to recollect, that an English tions, by an address from the president of the secgentleman said to me some weeks before, that the tion: and at the last evening meetings an account

Among the festivals was a splendid dejeune, at meetings of the Association, I introduced them by 4 P. M., in the botanic garden. This was attendwould naturally feel in the presence of so many equal number of ladies. An elegant canopy or individuals whose names he had been accustomed saloon of great extent, surmounted by the national to venerate; and on adding that the kindness I arms, received the guests, and added to the brilhad experienced led me to feel that I was not view- liancy of the spectacle; while the sense of hearing

By the liberality of the citizens of Liverno me a more satisfactory idea of the sentiments of the places of instruction and anusement were the English in regard to our country than, I think, generally thrown open. The card of the Assocican be derived from the books of a few needy or ation was a passport to the Athenæum. Royal Inill-natured travellers. A book of travels in a known stitution, and a multitude of public places adapted region, to be popular, must be well seasoned with to instruct and amuse. On a proper application. those pungent remarks, which all men relish. | admission was obtained to the collections of vari-The British nation have no wish to see America ous noblemen in the vicinity. Expeditions were undervalued; on the contrary, they are pleased made to the coal and salt mines, to the submarine with accounts of our prosperity, provided they are forest, to the various manufactories: so that nothnot employed to draw comparisons unfavorable to ing was omitted, which could add to the gratifica-British manners and institutions. This they will tion and improvement of the distinguished visiters. rot tolerate. They are, and I think with justice, It would be impossible for me to comprise in the last people to admit that their institutions are this letter any satisfactory account of the papers, not better adapted to their state of society than the discussions and the improvements which occupied the attention of the Association. The latter Another fact, illustrating English hospitality, were numerous, and some of them important,ought not be passed over. Before I had been two They were produced partly by committees which days in England, I was asked by a gentleman, to the Association had appointed for the purpose, and was, and what were my objects, to receive every ing cut for lenses, often becomes opaque, whence it is inferred that it must be removed from the The day of opening the meetings having arrived, mineral to the vegetable kingdom. Great advanthe different bodies comprising the Association, as- ces have been made in electricity and in geology. sembled in the halls appropriated to each of them. As for chemistry, the old foundations are being re-More than 1600 members were present. They moved, and I hope we shall find new ones substituted; but whether they will last longer than those they have displaced, is matter of great uncertainty. Among the discoveries in chemistry, there is

one of great importance to our country. Mr. Crane stated that he had succeeded in smelting iron by anthracite coal. By means of a cupola furnace, he urged a stream of hot air on the anthracite, which was all that was necessary to produce that Each section had a handsome and convenient combustion of the coal requisite for the reduction hall assigned by the inhabitants of Liverpool, of a of the ore. This is called the hot blast, and is much section. A committee of each section met in the ery is, the ready and extensive production of oxy-

* I may remark here, that there are some points not sufficiently understood by those who use spectacles, and being opened by the president, the papers approved by the committees were read in an order which was posted up every morning at the place of meeting. Each paper was submitted to the critical reing. Each paper was submitted to the critical rethe width of the spectacles must be adjusted accordingly. marks of the assembly, and very warm, but polite 2. The focal distance is not carefully adapted to the eye discussions occurred daily at most of the meetings. It is generally too great, and people overstrain their eyes At 5 P. M., there was a public dinner daily, to by reading at too great a distance. The proper distance which strangers were invited. Healths were pro- is about a foot. 3. The focus of the two eyes is rarely posed and speeches made. The evenings were the same. By adapting the glass to each eye, the vision

scriptions of the final state of the impenitent, with | ings. On Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sat- | Such is the facility of doing this, that it is confidently and seriously expected that water will ere long be used for fuel. This will very much aid the steam navigation, as sea water will answer for decomposition as well as fresh. The quantity of oxygen gas which may be generated in a minute is, I think, twelve cubic inches.

[Whole No. 469.

The composition of two animal substances by artificial means-urea and allantoine-and the formation of saline crystals, by electricity, open, as it were, new regions to the chemist and mineralogist; for these discoveries make it appear possible to compose various parts of animals, and to form metals by the action of the electric fluid.

I must repeat, however, that it is vain for me to attempt to enumerate the beautiful novelties which were constantly arising to view.

The manner in which the discussions were conducted, was in some respects different from that practised among us. The speakers generally complimented their brethren, in the outset, in strong language; but afterwards proceeded to cut each other's opinions to pieces without mercy. No one so high but he was sharply criticised. Whenever any one deviated from the main subject, he was brought up by the president, and compelled to keep to the question, or sit down. The same practice was pursued with regard to the papers. I have heard the able and eloquent Professor Sedgwick interrupt a venerable savan in the following manner :- "Mr. B.'s paper is extremely interesting, and worthy of his great character as a geologist, and it gives me personally great pleasure to hear his remarks. They are, however, not to the purpose. They do not belong to the subject which he has announced; and it is my duty to interrupt him, and to inform him that he cannot proceed, unless he adheres strictly to the subject-and I will not hear another word from him. My authority is despotic, and I must exercise it." This he pronounced in a most agreeable tone and manner; and the poor author was obliged to submit, with as good a grace as he could, to give way to some other speaker.

The spectacle presented by this collection of learned men, was highly imposing. The view of so many intellectual heads, and the recollection of their achievements, compared with the simplicity of their manners, dress, and conversation, was deeply interesting. The animation displayed in their countenances and movements passed from one to the other, and caused a degree of excitement through the whole, which was communicated to the inhabitants, and kept the city in a state of extraordinary and agreeable commotion. The results cannot fail to be most useful; and I hope the obvious benefits arising from this meeting will be known in our country, and open the way to the organization of similar meetings there, where the distance which men of science are removed from each other renders such assemblies even more necessary than in Great Britain or Germany.

INDIAN CRUELTIES.

Ross Cox, in his adventures on the Columbia River, gives the following description of the tortures inflicted on one of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, by the Flatheads, by whom he was made a prisoner :-

"Having been informed that they were about their camp to witness the spectacle. The man was tied to a tree; after which they heated an old barrel of a gun until it became red hot, with which they burned him on the legs, thighs, neck, cheeks, and belly. They then commenced cutting the flesh from about the nails, which they pulled out, and next separated the fingers from the hand, joint by joint. During the performance of these cruelties the wretched captive never winced, and instead of suing for mercy, he added fresh stimulants to their barbarous ingenuity by the most irritating reproaches, part of which our interpreter translated as follows: - 'My heart is strong. You do not hurt me. You can't hurt me. You are fools. You do not know how to torture. Try it again. I do not feel any pain yet. We torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry out loud, like little children. You are not brave: you have small hearts, and you are always afraid to fight.' Then addressing one in particular, he said, 'It was by my arrow you lost your eye;' upon which the Flathead darted at him, and with a knife in a moment scooped out one of his eyes; at the same time cutting the bridge of his nose nearly in two. This did not stop him: with the remaining eye he looked sternly at another, and said, 'I killed your brother, and I scalped your old fool of a father.' The warrier to whom this was addressed instantly sprang at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife in his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw skull, and bloody socket, and mutilated nose, now presented a horrific appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. 'It was I,' said he to the chief, 'that made your wife a prisoner last fall ;we put out her eyes ;-we tore out her tongue ;we treated her like a dog. Forty of our young warriors-___' The chieftain became incensed the moment his wife's name was mentioned; he seized his gun, and, before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellows heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings. Shocking, however, as this dreadful exhibition was, it was far exceeded by the atrocious cruelties practised on the female prisoners; in which, I am sorry to say, the Flathead women assisted with more savage fury than the men. I only witnessed part of what one wretched young woman suffered, a detail of which would be too revolting for publicity. We remonstrated against the exercise of such horrible cruelties. They replied by saying the Blackfeet treated their relations in the same manner; that it was the course adopted by all red warriors; and that they could not think of giving up the gratfication of their revenge to the foolish and womanish feelings of white men."

FOR ZION'S HERALD. PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

DEAR BROTHER BROWN-I have thought it might be interesting to your numerous readers to have a more full account of the work of God in this place,

than I have heretofore given.

When I came to this station, in June last, I found the church in peace, but religion was at a low ebb But few attended prayer meetings, and as for class meetings, they had almost vanished away. I therefore saw that I had work enough before me, if I did any thing for the cause of God. I saw that a reformation was greatly needed, and commenced my labors, determined, by the grace of God, to have one. Soon our prayer meetings began to be more numer-ously attended than they had been, and the people of God evidently began to feel more deeply than they had done, the importance of an increase of the work of God in their own souls, and also for the souls of those who were unreconciled to God. It was but a short time before we were fully satisfied that God had mercy in store for this people. Many of the brethren came up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and sinners were soon heard inquiring what they must do to be saved.

This work commenced the last of July, and is still in a prosperous state. It is not, perhaps, what some would call a very powerful revival; yet when all the circumstances are taken into the account, we consider it a very powerful and glorious work. Thus far during the revival, probably between seventy and eighty have been brought from nature's darkness into God's marvellous light. About fifty of this number have already cast in their names among us, and most of the others, if not all, will probably join soon. Quite a majority of those who have been converted to God,

are heads of families. You doubtless know, that the cod and mackerel fishery is carried on quite extensively from this place, consequently the most of the men were absent when the work commenced, but they have now mostly arrived from their fishing, and God is working among them gloriously, and we are expecting a rich harvest of souls this winter.

The means used in this revival have been plain and pointed preaching, (beginning at the foundation,—re-pentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ,) with prayer and exhortation. We need not any new means or measures, for the old are better.— Only let them be perseveringly used, with strong faith in the promises of God, and the result will be glori-

We often hear the question asked by brethren,-What must we do, to have a revival? I think this question may be very easily answered. Let minister and church live for reformation, and work for refor mation, and they will have reformation. God work by means; and the grand reason why we see no more of the work of God in the salvation of souls, is, without any doubt in my mind, because we are so sparing

in the use of means. Join with us, dear brother, in praising God for the glorious things he has done among us, and for us, in this place, and also in praying to our heavenly Father to carry on this glorious work, until all are brought unto the knowledge of the truth. Glory to God, in the highest, that there is yet peace on earth, and good will towards man.

Affectionately yours, I. M. BIDWELL. Provincetown, Nov. 6.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MARSHFIELD, MASS.

Br. Brown-The Lord is reviving his work here there have been quite a number of conversions recently, mostly young people. Their convictions have been pungent, and their conversions clear. I have received twenty into society, many of whom bid fair to be pillars in the church; for they are moving forward with firm steps in the way of duty. There are others seeking the salvation of their souls. We hope the work is but just begun. I think if the church the work is but just begun. I think, if the church are faithful, we shall see greater things yet; and as to our church in this place, I know not that there is a jarring string among us; and what is still more glorious, our members are pressing after, and entering into a full salvation from sin. Oh may this blessed work go forward till all sin is destroyed, and God's glory fills the world.

You know that it has been said, that by advocating the rights of the slave we hedge up the sinner's way to Christ, and of course, send them to perdition: but I think the fact is the reverse of this; for we are strong abolitionists here, and the more we plead the cause of our southern brethren who are oppressed, the more the sinner is convinced of the truth of religion and of our being what we profess to be-the folowers of Christ.

Oh may every moral and religious enterprise go forward till the God of glory shall destroy sin,-till he whose right it is to reign, shall reign King of nations, as he doth King of saints. Glory! glory-for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. ENOCH BRADLEY.

Marshfield, Nov. 7, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

TOLLAND AND BOLTON CIRCUIT, CONN. BROTHER BROWN-The good work of reformation is going on with increasing power and glory. Since my last, God has revived his work in the south part of Bolton. More than twelve have already found the Lord, to the joy of their believing hearts, and many more are near the kingdom.

We commenced a series of meetings at this place, on the 8th of October, which, with the exception of two evenings, have continued till last Tuesday even ing. Myself and colleague spent much of our time visiting and praying with the families, in course, All we conversed with, but two, appeared willing to be instructed, and pointed to the sinner's Friend .-Those bid me begone from the houses I was in; one being so enraged he ordered me out, not of his own, but another man's house. The Lord bless and convert them.

We spent the evenings in preaching short practical discourses, short exhortations, designed to influence the serious to come forward for prayers, and generally two short seasons of prayer for the pensive mourner. After each, liberty is given for any such as have been blessed, to manifest it by speaking or rising. If after this any felt they could not leave without prayer, their case has been remembered. We close meetings by nine o'clock.

The above are the means used in this revival .-This work commenced among the young ladies, many of whom may be reckoned among the first, for talents and promise, in the town. Though the conversions are clear, yet some have complained because they had not more powerful awakenings. The work is now spreading among the young men, and so increasing in interest, that the pastor and members of the other denomination are waking up, I hope not to oppose and stop the work: but the Lord knoweth.

The meetings here are well attended. Methodism

is new in this place, -last spring being the first regular Methodist preaching. A small class was formed soon after, which is now increasing in numbers and graces, in spite of opposition, to the destruction of prejudice and sin. Praise God!

It is truly interesting, to see the young converts go to their mates, and with entreatics persuade them to come to the place where they found peace and joy in

believing—where the Lord met them.

The good work still goes on in Tolland. I have received, since Conference, on probation and by certificate, twenty-four. In reviewing the past and anticipating the future, I can only say,-ride on glorily, King of kings, till the song of salvation is heard to earth's remotest bounds,-till loud hallelujahs reverberate through the earth as they do through the

Born to redeem, and strong to save!'
Then ask the monster, 'where's thy sting?'
And 'where's thy victory, boasting grave?''' Yours in Christian love, L. PEIRCE. Bolton, Conn., Oct. 30, 1837.

Jan 18

Wissionaru.

[From the Western Christian Advocate.] SOUTH-WESTERN INDIANS.

The good Lord has, in mercy, been my support luring my labors here. We have a few members here in this wilderness waste, who are trying to get to heaven. May God help and add to their number uch as shall be eternally saved. No new conversions to Christ among the natives in my bounds, though here have been a few in the nation elsewhere. going in for a temperance society. It is a new thing hists.—Bap. Miss. Mag. here. May God bless the cause, and put a stop to the long aggravated train of human wo flowing from this deadly fountain. If the government of the United States, or some other power, does not put a stop to liquor (whiskey and brandy) being brought within sons of the forest. For liquors they spend their anand soon closes the scene.

The Cherokees here are generally healthy. Some life on every hand. of them are good English scholars. The Creeks that emigrated last fall and winter (14,000) are very sickly. have succeeded by the blessing of God, in completing two weeks in the latter part of August, in a town of about five hundred, 110 died. I am told by were struck off yesterday; and ere long I hope it will

off in a very great degree all the restraints of the reigion of their forefathers, and have not as yet in genral, come under the influence of the Christian relif we should let the opportunity pass without fixing employed in preparing some to put into their hands.

The brethren, Turner and Whiteley, and myself, ney will surely sink into all the wretchedness of invinds and beating storm, or winter's keener blast, driving storm, night overtakes him, and after many levoutly asks your prayers.
Since writing the above a Camp-meeting has been

of soul—conversions not known. Some natives join-congregation, and which have produced some effect. The beauties of our English poetry, are, however, lost fixed with sheds for the accommodation of all. It is said to have been valued at \$1,000. Our temperance meeting has gone into operation, and more than 300 ple. Music, as a science, will never, I fear, be undermembers have joined, and it seems to be rapidly spreading its influence. Pray for your brother.

SAMUEL ALLEN. Cherokee Nation, Forks of Canadian, Sept. 19.

[From the Missionary Herald, for November.]

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. ive earthquakes was felt, that Syria ever experienced. on the native mind, and one youth afterward retired n Beyroot, little injury was sustained; some houses and committed the teacher's however were cracked, others thrown down, and a some of them have begun to take down sermons,—a few persons wounded. At Sidon, from 70 to 100 practice, however which we cannot commend. Hunhouses were altogether or in part thrown down;— dreds, we trust, of this untoward race have heartily nearly all were badly cracked, and seven persons kill- embraced the truth; but it is still a day of small and ed. In Tyre the destruction was far greater; not feeble things, and we want even the best houses will be habitable without tearing down and rebuilding; twelve persons were killed and thirty wounded. The village of Ramash is utterly ruined; thirty killed. At Jish, not a house remains standing; 235 perished. Safet is no more.-This was the "city set upon a hill," to which our Saviour alluded in his sermon on the mount. Out of 5000 Jews and Christians here, 4000 were killed, and not far from 1000 Musselmans. At Tiberias the destruction was not so great. Out of 2,500 about 700 perished. Safet was built on the declivity of a mountain,-Tiberias, on a level plain. Luby is one ghasty heap of ruins; 143 killed. Segara lost 50 of its 200 inhabitants; and here, as at Luby, all the houses were destroyed. At Arana, 190 persons perished, and many were wounded. Nazareth sustained but little injury; five only were killed. Nabloos was nearly destroyed, but not more than 150 persons pershed. The description of the scene from the pen of the venerable Mr. Marsden, the first missionary to Mr. Thompson, is intensely interesting and affecting. this benighted people, who has come down from midway between Beyroot and Jerusalem: but for nearly a month, the earth continued to tremble. The vicinity of the "sea of Tiberias" is evidently of volcanic origin. All the villages on the east shore of the lake Gennesaret are in ruins, and the same is true as far east as the land of Gilead and Bashan. The shock was felt in Egypt, and at Mount Sinai.

VALLEY OF THE EUPHRATES. - This is becomin more and more important and promising as a field of missionary exertions. Several hundred thousand Nestorian Christians reside in the mountains north of Mosul, and an equal number of Christians of the Chaldean church. The road through Aleppo, &c. forand send their children to schools.

ajority in those villages. WESTERN AFRICA .-- An unhappy disagreement zine :easion.

CHINA.—The Sabbath was never so observed be fore in Canton. Various religious exercises, prayer meetings, &c. are well attended during the week.— Mr. Bridgman is still engaged in the revision of the Scriptures in Chinese, preparing Tracts, editing the Chinese Repository, and preaching. The whole New Testament and parts of the Old have gone to press. Twenty tracts have been prepared. More than 300,000 pages, exclusive of the Repository, have been printed. Mr. Parker is in the hospital. Mr. Dickingsteld Mr. Steep is the hospital. son takes Mr. Stevens' place in the exploring expedition. Two missionaries and two physicians are very much needed for Canton and Macao immediately and a great number, not exceeding 160, for the Indian Archipelago, Formosa, Loo Choo, and Japan.

BURMAH.-There has been a civil war in Burmal "Dwight mission," under the Presbyterian control, is struggling hard in Zion's cause, within twenty-five king, and the accession of his brother, the Surrawa; iles of me. I have conversed with brother Wash- who has been regarded as a man of enlarged views, burn, the superintendent of Dwight. I think him and has always shown himself friendly to the misnuch devoted to his calling. All hands of us are sion. The party in power before were bigoted Bood-

[From the London Watchman.] NEW ZEALAND.

My DEAR SIRS-Some of the numbers of your exreach of the Indians, it will soon destroy the hardy cellent journal for this mission, up to August, 1836, arrived here on the 22d inst., and our hearts are cheernuity money, (this is the case with many,) neglect all business, expose themselves to all kinds of weather, almost naked, and almost starved—sickness sets in and our earnest desire and prayer to God is that it may and soon closes the second win its widening way, and spread light, liberty, and

Since I had the pleasure of last addressing you, I ome of the Creeks, that it is generally so with all be made up and distributed among the New-Zealanthe emigrants. There is no missionary in the Creek ders, hundreds of whom are begging for the bread of nation this year. The Choctaws are very peaccable and life! It makes one hundred and twenty pages 12mo., uniet. Missionaries are laboring with them.

The period has now come when Christians must lo something for the Indians. They have thrown not describe to you the eager desire manifested by various persons of late, in this neighborhood, to possess instruction, and especially to obtain hymn be gion. If ever there was a time when the missionary to sing the praises of God in the public and prior the gospel should exert himself, surely it is now.

have written nearly thirty hymns of various metres The harvest is great, but the laborers are and you would have been delighted to have heard We pray the Lord to send forth more laborers, some of the females and brother Turner's children toly men of God, that feel the immortal worth of sing one on "journeying to Canaan," last Sunday ouls. Brethren, why stand ye all the day idle? God evening, in the native chapel, to a trumpet metre callknows there is enough for all of us to do. If you ed Majesty, which is simple and sweet, and which we annot preach you can pray. Brethren and fathers intend to introduce into our congregations. It falls to my lot to attend to this useful department of relin health around you, and you listen to the howling gious exercise, and I trust the natives will be taught to sing the praises of God "with the spirit and with the understanding also." Some of them have good voihink of the missionary, far away from home, in some beathen clime; perhaps in trying to find his way from place to place over the eraggy rocks, or in a lonely the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of Arnold, Leach, Rippon, and others, and the collection of the plain, worn down with fatigue and hunger, amidst the would be a great acquisition to the mission. It seems driving storm, night overtakes him, and after many almost a necessary qualification that a missionary fruitless attempts to find his way, at last lays himself should be able to sing, as the South Sea Islanders are lown to rest, and wait for morning. It is not for very fond of engaging in that delightful exercise. worldly goods—he labors for immortal souls, and most

Two sweet hymns sung at home have been translatlevoutly asks your prayers.

Two sweet hymns sung at home have been translated into native by the brethren in the church mission Since writing the above a Camp-meeting has been held in the nation, and at this hour it closes. Good order indeed has been observed—some good feeling ing," &c., which we have frequently sung with a full

stood by this people, whose native singing is an unintelligible jargon; but in singing the praises of God they express, and, I hope, feel what they say: and the truths recorded in the hymns convey powerful instruction to their minds. It was a custom with the venerable founder of Methodism, when rehearsing his own and his brother's hymns, to stop short and ask the people whether they understood what they SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND .- On the first day of sung: and on one occasion this week, while attendhis year, (1837,) one of the most violent and destruc-

"The overwhelming power of saving grace," so delightfully experienced among the friendly Islan ders,-to make our ministry more effectual. Thou sands of prayers have been offered up for this people by the friends of missions, and we have no do they will be answered, and that all the tribes will ultimately be brought into the fold of God! The church brethren and ourselves have had to pass through deep waters for some time: but I trust the cloud is passing away. We have had many blessed meetings since our beloved brother, N. Turner, has been with us, and we hope to see the cause in great prosperity. We must be men of prayer, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. Then we shall

" Shake the trembling gates of hell." The Lord fulfil the petitions of his people!

We are at this time favored with the presence of The violence of the earthquake spent itself about Sydney, on an errand of mercy to promote peace and good will among men. He enjoys excellent health and appears full of zeal in the mission cause.

I remain, yours very truly, Munjungu, New Zealand, Feb. 24, 1837.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] LAST HOURS OF REV. JOSHUA MARSDEN. Extract of a letter from his daughter to her grand father, David Seabury, Esq. of New York.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 1837. My revered Grandpapa and beloved Aunts,-Th merly dangerous on account of wandering Arabs, is task devolves upon me of communicating the mourn-now open, and caravans regularly pass. These ori-ful intelligence of my beloved father's decease. After ental Christians would gladly receive the Scriptures, nine days of extreme bodily suffering he entered into rest. He has often been very ill, almost on the verge Opessa .- A powerful work of grace is advancing of the grave, since we came to London, and has be here, as the result of the labors of Mr. Schauffler last bered under a complication of diseases, but as he year. The revival has extended more or less to eight seemed to revive with the summer, we little thought villages, beside the city itself. In two villages con- bis sickness was unto death. For your satisfaction l taining 2,000 souls in all, their pastor has hope for will transcribe what my dear mother has written remore than half of the persons not children, to have specting his experience during his last illness. Thi ssed from death unto life; the pious are now the was done at the request of one of the preachers, who wished to prepare an announcement for the Maga-

arose between the natives and the colonists, as Mr.
Wilson states in a letter of Feb. 7, which were at one
The nature and violence of his complaint prevented time a most serious and threatening aspect, arousing my speaking much to him. His reply to my first in 500 savages to the fell purpose of revenge and dequiry relative to the state of his mind was, 'I have It was however happily and effectually peace, but not joy. I cast my soul on the broad basis settled by the prompt and cool interference of Mr. W. of God's boundless mercy. My pain and the distracwho displayed admirable tact and courage on the oc- tion of my head almost prevent my thinking.' On the The confidence of the natives in the mission Friday and Saturday, you, my dear sir, saw him, and has not been shaken; "they cling more closely to us as their friends than ever." The people are in great he gave of his perfect confidence in the wisdom. numbers suspending their ordinary labors and amusements on the Sabbath, and are avowedly determined said,—'I am on the rack. I am not afraid to die.' On for the future, to be constant attendants on religious Sunday he expressed his opinion of his situation and for the future, to be constant attendants on religious instruction. In the hearts of some, the inquiry has said, 'It is all right.' He was much in earnest prayer, sprung up,—what shall we do to be saved? The schools are visited by the influences of the Spirit.—

The son of an influential man gives satisfactory evidence of a change of heart. Opposition has been dence of a change of heart. Opposition has been dence of a change of heart.

dome of heaven,—till the last redeemed shall clap his glad wings, and sing.—

""" iive forever wondrous King!

Born to redeem, and strong to save!"

""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

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""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

""" Thought and interest on the subject are evident. long will it be?' 'He thinks in about twenty-four information that the spirit of Republican Liberty pre hours you will be in your Father's house.' With a vails without obstruction in this body. Numerou loud and exulting voice, he exclaimed, 'Good news! memorials have been presented, in regard to Texas, good news!' After this he often inquried the time. the home slave trade, and the abolition of Slavery in The next day he remarked, 'The twenty-four hours the District and Territories. These were all referred have expired. Just then Mr. — called. He said to him, 'I think my heavenly Father has some wise intention in keeping me so long out of my heavenly inheritance.' He often said, 'God is good'—'Precious Christ, O take me home.' Almost his last expressions were, 'O thou unutterable Love!' and repressions were, 'O thou unutterable lov

hailed it with the most astonishing and triumphant der it. Mr. Birney, the Secretary of the American faith, clearness of intellect, and a tranquillity of mind.

Anti-Slavery Society, had appeared before both Com-I once said, 'My dear, you are a great sufferer.'
'Because,' said he, 'I have been a great sinner;'
and he wept. Finally, about a quarter past eight o'clock, on Friday morning, the 11th instant, he gen-tly and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The Lord gave m an easy dismission-no agony, no last struggle, nothing to distress us; but every thing to excite our gratitude to our heavenly Father for dealing thus BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1837. kindly with him."

Yours, dutifully and affectionately, FRANCES MARSDEN.

[From the Liberia Herald.1

DEATH OF KING BOSON The report of the death of His Majesty, of the Kondah country, has reached us, attended by so many circumstances of probability, as to leave no doubt of its authenticity. As far back as last year, a rumor was abroad that his majesty was defunct. But close in the track of the report, a caravan arrived from Bo Porah, with the ostensible purpose of bartering ivory, and contradicted it, stating that the King, at the advice of the gree-greemen [physicians] had merely retired from active business to a small town, whence he from time to time, as occasion required issued the necessary orders through his head man and that his health was fast returning. This has turned out to be one of those political artifices, to which other courts, besides African, have had recourse. The fact is, Boson was dead when the report was first circulated, and the caravan above allu-ded to was sent to contradict it.

Boson was truly an extraordinary man. He was born near the Sherbro. When a boy, he entered on board an English Man-of-War. There, either from his enormous size, or from the duties he performed he acquired the name of "boatswain," by which he afterwards choose to be called, even when he came

to sway the regal sceptre.

On the expiration of his time on board, he was inded at Mesurado, where he married a wife. Shortly afterwards, dressed in the costume of a sailor, h started for the interior. His dress, broken English, and blustering, swaggering manner, which he had learned while on board, (and which, regarding them as accomplishments, he was fond of displaying,) excited the apprehension of the artless inhabitants wherever he went. He continued his way until he reached the romantic valley in which imperial Bo Poral was destined to be built. As soon as he raised his standard, (and in Africa, building a town is always re garded as such,) numbers, allured by his singular manner, bold and independent character—his half English and blasphemous jargon, flocked to him and placed themselves under his command, and soon he numbered as many adherents as any chief in the vi cinity. Thus established, his restless and sanguinary soul could not long remain without employment, and soon found an opportunity of measuring lances with the surrounding kings. Success in his first encoun-ters only sharpened his appetite for other engage-ments, and the lapse of a few years found the late

Not many years prior to the American settlement at this place, he ravaged the whole country, decapitated the kings and head men, burned the towns, enslaved the inhabitants, destroyed the crops, and dug up the palm trees by the roots. Afterwards his name became a watch-word among friends and foes :- of victory to the former, and of defeat to the latter.

seven feet high, muscular, and symmetrically proportioned. He was ever, from the first settlement of this colony, its true and zealous friend.

THE RECHABITES.

The Rev. Joseph Wolff says,-On my arrival at Mesopotamia, some Jews that I saw pointed me to one of the ancient Rechabites. He stood before me, dollars were contributed to the missionary enterprise. wild, like an Arab, holding the bridle of his horse in his hand. I showed him the Bible in Hebrew and could read both languages, but had no knowledge of the New Testament. After having proclaimed to him could not succeed in getting the mourners away from the the tidings of salvation, and made him a present of the Hebrew and Arabic Bibles and Testaments, asked him,-" Whose descendant are you?"

verse of the 35th chapter of Jeremiah.

"Where do you reside?" said I. Turning to Gen. x. 27, he replied,-"At Hadoram now called Simar by the Arabs; at Uza!, now called Sanan by the Arabs;" and again referring to the same chapter, verse 30th he continued,—"At Mesha, now called Mecca, in the deserts around those places. We drink no wine, and plant no vineyard, and sow no seed! and live in tents, as Jonadab, our father, commanded us: Hobab was our father, too. Come to us, and you will find us sixty thousand in number; Ten., 160 souls were converted to God! and you see prophecy has been fulfilled,- 'Therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand between 80 and 100 have recently been converted, 57 of before me forever; " and saying this, Mousa, the Re-

Limerick Standard, received yesterday morning. It ists, moralists, and nothingarians, lawyers, physicians, on the 2d inst., and is as follows-

"A young woman was made a present of a Bible and a few other religious books, by a Christian young lady here, about a month ago. The Rev. Mr. Quinn, Popish priest, having been informed of the circumstance, went to her dwelling, demanded the Bible and I may speak safely, when I say, that between 200 and books, and compelled her to open a box where they had just been laid by her, after reading them. His reverence took out both the books, went out on the road and showed them to all the Roman Catholics that were passing by; no doubt to make her be despised met at Greenville, R. I., passed some important resolutions and maltreated by her neighbors. He then went into against slavery with an unanimity before unknown in any the house and abused her brother in the most shocking manner, for permitting her to have such books in the house. The young woman, who had been listening, then asked for the Bible, saying, that she had only got the loan of it, and begged of him at all events, not to destroy it. The priest indignantly looked at her, but without saying a word, threw it with great force, into the fire! On her trying to save it from being burnt, he called her a 'blackguard slut,' said he would horsewhip her if she attempted to take it up, and stood by the fire until it was consumed! He also told her that she had no right to read the Sassenach.

Resolved, that Slavery, as it exists in our country, which is a system of tyranny,—more cruel and wicked than the oppression and wrong practiced by any other civilized nation in the known world, upon any class of its citizens:—

That it is a system murderous in its nature, its tendent of the country, which is the country of the co told her that she had no right to read the Sassenach Bible, for the holy mother church forbade it. The young woman said that since she had read it, she gravated,-robbing man of all his rights, personal, civil more about what the Lord Jesus Christ had done for her, than if she was listening to him forever,

eated it.

Plainly unconstitutional and void, that no Judge could "He watched the approach of the last enemy, and be found in Vermont, who would venture to act unmittees, and was received with much respect by the public men of Vermont .- N. Y. Evangelist.

ZION'S HERALD.

RECENT REVIVALS.

At a camp-meeting held near Hudsonville, Miss., 71 joined the church on probation, and the prospect is good for a revival. At a camp-meeting held recently at Owen's Spring,

Alabama, 70 or 80 persons joined the church on probation. On Salem Circuit, N. J., the work of the Lord is prospering. Eighty persons have been received on probation, and the prospect is brightening.

On Winchester Circuit, Baltimore Conference, 60 persons obtained religion at a camp-meeting. An extraordinary work of God is in progress in New Town, on this circuit At Easton, Penn., God is visiting his people in much

mercy. The writer says that the work embraces the young, the middle-aged, and the old, of both sexes. On Prince Edward circuit, Va., there has been a most gracious revival of religion for two or three months past,

More than 300 have professed the religion of the Saviour, and the work is still advancing.
On Covington circuit, Ga., the Lord is abundantly reviving his work. During two meetings which lasted

eleven days, more than 200 souls professed religion. The Baptists are doing well in many places. During the past year, the Lord has poured out his Spirit in a wonderful manner on Niagara circuit, Genesee Con-

ference. For the last five months, there have been 150 conversions. The work is still progressing. At a camp-meeting held on Shrewsbury circuit, Baltimore Conference, 50 persons experienced a change of

heart. Since May last, 120 have been admitted on probation. The revival still continues. On Athens district, Georgia Conference, a gracious revival of the work of God is progressing. Several hundreds within a few weeks have joined the church on pro-

A preacher in Alabama, writes that in Courtlandt couny, hundreds are flocking to the cross of Christ for mercy. Very many of the people are seeking for sanctification, and not a few have obtained it—among whom are several

ministers. The Lord has visited in mercy the Columbia District, S. C. The camp-meetings for this season, have been attended with an unusual measure of the divine presence; One of them lasted eleven days. The writer says,

"I was present during the first seven days of its progress, and perhaps such displays of the awakening and converting power of God I never saw before. It seemed to me very much as it was when the whole multitude sought to touch the Saviour, and virtue went out of him Kondah country.

To Cape Mount on the north, and the sea shore on the south and west, the country has felt and owned his unexampled success in battle, in the frequent destruction of its inhabitants, of its towns and crops.—

Not many years prior to the American settlement at this place here.

that during the past year, he has been privileged with seeing 500 souls converted during the past year, and that at Boston, in Erie county, N. Y., there is a gracious revival of religion. The congregations are crowded, and from 40 to 50 are forward for prayers each evening, among whom are some of the most influential of the citizens.-Boson was of prodigious stature; being at least Fifty-five have experienced religion. The writer says that God has mercifully converted some Universalists, and they find that heart religion is much better than that which sinks no lower than the head, and that a "good hope through grace" is better than a good hope through

At a camp-meeting held on Pulaski circuit, Illinois Condollars were contributed to the missionary enterprise.

A camp-meeting was recently held at Bethel, Ky., at which 102 persons embraced religion. One night near altar. They continued in prayer all night, until daybreak, and some powerful conversions took place. We copy the following from the writer's account :-

"Mousa," said he, boisterously, "is my name, and will show you who were my ancestors;" on which he immediately began to read from the 5th to the 11th that he staid close about the altar, in time of service, until Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, when a brother of another denomination ascended the stand for the purpose of preaching. On Tuesday, he professed religion, and appeared to be very happy indeed—embracing his friends in his arms, and pointing toward heaven.

On Vevay circuit, Indiana Conference, there have re-

At the last quarterly-meeting held for Nashville circuit, There are many pleasing accounts of the work of God

among the Baptists, also. At Macoupin church, Illinois, whom were baptized. In the same denomination, at Penn Yan, N. Y., there

chabite mounted his horse and fled away, and left behind a host of evidence in favor of sacred writ .- Lonhas been a powerful revival. The Gospel Witness says -" The work continues with no abatement; it takes all EIBLE BURNING .- We copy the following from the classes, rich and poor, old and young, infidels, Universals from a Clare correspondent of that Journal, written merchants, mechanics and farmers. It is not possible to tell how many have obtained a hope at this meeting, a the work not only extends through the county, but some have been converted from New Jersey, Michigan, Or ange county, and other places far from the meeting. But 300 have been converted."

> FREE WILL BAPTISTS ON SLAVERY .- The General Conference of the Free Will Baptists, which recently religious denomination. The editor of the Morning Star says, that it was blessed to witness the harmony of sentiment prevailing throughout the Conference on this subject. Four resolutions were passed, strongly condemning slavery. On the first resolution, which we give below, every member present voted.

Resolved, That Slavery, as it exists in our country, cies and its actual results : - A system of robbery most ag and domestic,-his rights corporeal and intellectual,-his rights temporal, spiritual, and eternal: -robbing God of souls which he has made that they might glorify and enand that it told her what he would never tell—that the blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin."

DEPARTURE OF T It is comparatively an eas leaving our native country, deep, and of taking up our strangers and idolatry. But who are about to do it, is a esting. The truth of this last Monday morning as we family then about to sail for made mention in the Hera collected to bid them adieu, before they left. The bark to sail, is a pleasant and co was anticipated by all that voyage. The usual exercis served. After singing the below the skies," &c., Br. S appropriate to the occasion,

> invoked, contributed to heigh A gentle breeze from the i-yond our sight. They ha my Christians are going up and success. And we say Amen.

the farewell prayer. The l

the benediction pronounced friends present should pass

with the missionaries. Thi

of the whole. The though

the final earthly parting-th

would meet above, and the

NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

A PRAISEWORTHY DE ance gave us the following deserving the highest praise wife were travelling in the while ascending a hill, los of his chaise, the pin and wheel in its place. A gent shop near by, discovered th them to be lost from the chi his horse, and set out to ove cause in the event of the v would be endangered. He took them. Providentially The gentleman was somew risk he had run, and very gi done him.

TENNESSEE CONFEREN ly held its Annual Session a itor of the South Western (in almost every section of th of God, of which so many given, and many of which per, has continued to pros seems likely to progress, in strides. The editor of the candidates for full admission by bishop Andrew. We qu

The Bishop warned them hemselves the solemn vov mere form—a matter of co grades of office. Most feeli when himself had stood up, cumstances. He could east and advised them affectionat ful in their work. He inter ful in their work. He inter appropriate advice on almost duty; but especially were we concerning "visiting from I tlemen visitors, to laugh and with the people, and instraint "You tell me," said he, sermon—performing well it talents, &c.; this is all wel 'visiting from house to hous ignorant, the needy," &c. that the most important committed to these faithful limited talents, than when 's limited talents, than when a

PRESIDENT OLIN.-A Dr. Reese of N. Y. City, ted at St. Germain, France mation that her husband ha ease similar to that by which his departure from New Y however, he had consideral the Winter in France, and Switzerland in the Spring. ing in Paris, attended Presi

MISSION TO SPAIN .- V to see in the Christian Adv ult., an acknowledgement of in Georgia, for the support earnest and pathetic appeal ten by Rev. Mr. Rule, Wes have, no doubt, excited m hope the Missionary Society country, will take immediat

DISTRICT PREACHERS on the Portland District, M. an association, which they Preachers' Meeting of the The object of the meeting religion in general. They and spend one or two hours ligious experience prior to a to have a Sunday School Co glad to see the example so trict, beginning to be so well them much success.

N. Y. CITY TRACT SOC the most efficient, and conse ever have been made acquai ters, who have distributed the They have gathered 2,981 schools, and persuaded 2,81 To destitute families, 1,424 1,730 Testaments to childre have been obtained, and the reported. Dr. Knox, who that only about one-fourth of habit of attending upon the vast majority of those within bell, are living as really wit the world, as are the most d For the above information tian Intelligencer. The tw

reported, are full of deep int In a prayer meeting a me following statement:—" A to my house,—I refused to recalled and was rudely represt o dinner, as I opened the din a treat at a part and The to a tract at my feet. The t tract and threw it in the fire the impression made upon me the truck I had read pressed formed my family that I was weeks, hoping to dissipate an tening to debates in Congress of gaicty. But I could not I spirit of God. In a few days tressed, and found peace only present with you this event and many of Callet new ideas. and mercy of God to me a si.

I will mention another cas

blessing of God on the feeble sionaries in this room, said, "

ISLATURE OF VERMONT .- A friend at our elas just received a letter from Montpelier, giving ation that the spirit of Republican Liberty previthout obstruction in this body. Numerous rials have been presented, in regard to Texas, me slave trade, and the abolition of Slavery in strict and Territories. These were all referred ommittee, who were about to report, unaniy, a noble set of resolutions on all the points. udiciary Committee were undecided whether it all necessary to pass any act for securing a jury persons claimed as fugitives; it being the opin many that the Act of Congress of 1793 is so unconstitutional and void, that no Judge could nd in Vermont, who would venture to act un-Mr. Birney, the Secretary of the American Slavery Society, had appeared before both Com-

CION'S HERALD.

men of Vermont .- N. Y. Evangelist.

s, and was received with much respect by the

ON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

RECENT REVIVALS.

camp-meeting held near Hudsonville, Miss., 71 the church on probation, and the prospect is good evival

a camp-meeting held recently at Owen's Spring. ma, 70 or 80 persons joined the church on probation. Salem Circuit, N. J., the work of the Lord is pros-. Eighty persons have been received on probation, e prospect is brightening.

Winchester Circuit, Baltimore Conference, 60 perbtained religion at a camp-meeting. An extraorwork of God is in progress in New Town, on this

Easton, Penn., God is visiting his people in much . The writer says that the work embraces the , the middle-aged, and the old, of both sexes. Prince Edward circuit, Va., there has been a most

us revival of religion for two or three months past. than 300 have professed the religion of the Saviour, ne work is still advancing. Covington circuit, Ga., the Lord is abundantly rehis work. During two meetings which lasted

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nundreds are flocking to the cross of Christ for mercy. y many of the people are seeking for sanctification, not a few have obtained it-among whom are several

he Lord has visited in mercy the Columbia District, . The camp-meetings for this season, have been ated with an unusual measure of the divine presence: of them lasted eleven days. The writer says,

I was present during the first seven days of its prois, and perhaps such displays of the awakening and verting power of God I never saw before. It seemed the very much as it was when the whole multitude ght to touch the Saviour, and virtue went out of him the same of the sa ght to touch the Saviour, and what went out of inhehed them all. About 150 professed to obtain the rl of great price before I left the meeting. The scene inded me of the excitement among the Jews, after return from the Babylonish captivity, when the dation of the second temple was laid."

ev. Thomas Castleton states in the Auburn Banner, during the past year, he has been privileged with ng 500 souls converted during the past year, and that oston, in Erie county, N. Y., there is a gracious revi-of religion. The congregations are crowded, and from o 50 are forward for prayers each evening, among om are some of the most influential of the citizens. y-five have experienced religion. The writer says God has mercifully converted some Universalists, and y find that heart religion is much better than that ch sinks no lower than the head, and that a "good e through grace" is better than a good hope through

ta camp-meeting held on Pulaski circuit, Illinois Conence, 60 persons were converted to God. Forty-one

lars were contributed to the missionary enterprise. a camp-meeting was recently held at Bethel, Ky., at ich 102 persons embraced religion. One night near close, the work became so powerful, that the preacher ald not succeed in getting the mourners away from the ar. They continued in prayer all night, until dayak, and some powerful conversions took place. We by the following from the writer's account :-

There is one circumstance that is worthy of notice man who was both deaf and dumb, became concerned out his future state; and it was observed by his friends at he staid close about the altar, in time of service, un-Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, when a brother of anher denomination ascended the stand for the purpose of eaching. On Tuesday, he professed religion, and appared to be very happy indeed—embracing his friends his arms, and pointing toward heaven.

On Vevay circuit, Indiana Conference, there have re-

ently been 140 conver ions, and many more are still seekg the Lord. At the last quarterly-meeting held for Nashville circuit,

en., 160 souls were converted to God! There are many pleasing accounts of the work of God mong the Baptists, also. At Macoupin church, Illinois, etween 80 and 100 have recently been converted, 57 of hom were baptized.

In the same denomination, at Penn Yan, N. Y., there as been a powerful revival. The Gospel Witness says: "The work continues with no abatement; it takes all asses, rich and poor, old and young, infidels, Universalts, moralists, and nothingarians, lawyers, physicians, erchants, mechanics and farmers. It is not possible to Il how many have obtained a hope at this meeting, as ne work not only extends through the county, but some ave been converted from New Jersey, Michigan, Ornge county, and other places far from the meeting. But may speak safely, when I say, that between 200 and 00 have been converted."

FREE WILL BAPTISTS ON SLAVERY .- The Geneal Conference of the Free Will Baptists, which recently net at Greenville, R. I., passed some important resolutions against slavery with an unanimity before unknown in any religious denomination. The editor of the Morning Star says, that it was blessed to witness the harmony of sentiment prevailing throughout the Conference on this subject. Four resolutions were passed, strongly condemning slavery. On the first resolution, which we give below, every member present voted.

Resolved, That Slavery, as it exists in our country, is a system of tyranny,—more cruel and wicked than the oppression and wrong practiced by any other civilized nation in the known world, upon any class of its citizens:— That it is a system murderous in its nature, its tendencies and its actual results : - A system of robbery most aggravated,—robbing man of all his rights, personal, civil, and domestic,—his rights corporeal and intellectual,—his rights temporal, spiritual, and eternal;—robbing Gol of souls which he has made that they might glorify and enDEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

It is comparatively an easy work to talk beforehand of the benediction pronounced. It was so arranged that the firends present should pass, and take the parting hand and joy in believing." with the missionaries. This was the most affecting scene of the whole. The thought that this would probably be invoked, contributed to heighten the interest.

deserving the highest praise. An old gentleman with his complaints, likewise, originate in neglected colds. of his chaise, the pin and the nut, which secures the sive patronage. wheel in its place. A gentleman who was at work in his shop near by, discovered them in the road, and supposing them to be lost from the chaise, left his work, harnessed took them. Providentially the wheel had not run off .done him.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.—This Conference recents ly held its Annual Session at Somerville, Tenn. The editor of the South Western Christian Advocate states, that in almost every section of the Conference limits, the work of God, of which so many pleasing accounts have been given, and many of which have been copied into this pacandidates for full admission were impressively addressed by bishop Andrew. We quote the following:

capital three times a year, with the help however of the and advised them affectionately and earnestly, to be faithful in their work. He interspersed his examination with appropriate advice on almost every branch of a preacher's duty; but especially were we impressed with his remarks concerning "visiting from house to house;" not as gentlemen visitors, to laugh and talk; but as Pastors, to pray with the needle and instruct them in the ways of God. talents, &c.; this is all well—but I want to hear of his 'visiting from house to house,' searching out the poor, the ignorant, the needy," &c. He gave it as his opinion, that the most important charges were more safe, when committed to these faithful, visiting pastors, though of limited talents, than when they were entrusted to men of sparking talents, who neglect this part of a minister's work.

PRESIDENT OLIN .- A letter has been received by Dr. Reese of N. Y. City, from President Olin's lady, dated at St. Germain, France, Sept. 6, 1837, giving information that her husband had been attacked twice of a dis-Switzerland in the Spring. Dr. Mott of N. Y. City, being in Paris, attended President Olin in his sickness.

to see in the Christian Advocate and Journal of the 20th ult., an acknowledgement of \$136 from some individuals in Georgia, for the support of a missionary in Spain. The earnest and pathetic appeal contained in the letters writ-

DISTRICT PREACHERS' MEETING .- The Preachers on the Portland District, Maine Conference, have formed an association, which they call "the Portland District Preachers' Meeting of the Maine Annual Conference.' The object of the meeting is to promote the interests of trict, beginning to be so well copied by others. We wish them much success.

N. Y. CITY TRACT SOCIETY .- This Tract Society is the most efficient, and consequently successful, of any we ever have been made acquainted with. It has 1,100 visihave been obtained, and there have been 425 conversions and standing." Lawsuits have been commenced. reported. Dr. Knox, who addressed the meeting, stated that only about one-fourth of the inhabitants are in the bell, are living as really without God, and without hope in city as his residence.

the world, as are the most distant heathen. For the above information, we are indebted to the Chrisreported, are full of deep interest, and encouragement:

In a prayer meeting a merchant of this city gave the following statement:—"A tract was left each month at the same politics.

In the City and State of New York, the administration party have been defeated. The returns of votes for members, and the days are not the day on my return party have been defeated. tailed and was rudely repressed. One day on my return to dinner, as I opened the door, my attention was drawn bers of the Assembly, so far as they have been heard to a tract at my feet. The title was staking.—I read the from, give a large majority of Whigs, and the Senate is tract at my feet. The tine was stiking.—I read the tract and threw it in the fire; but I could not shake off the impression made upon my mind. Sieeping or waking the tru h I had read pressed upon my conscience. I informed my family that I was going to Washington for two weeks before the true in the true of true of the true of true of true of the true of true o spirit of God. In a few days I returned more deeply dis-tressed, and found peace only at the Saviour's feet. 1 am present with you this evening, to testify to the goodness

a sanor who recently attended a meeting of that, his sionaries in this room, said, "Three years ago I shipped on October.

board a United States vessel, with a crew of 400 men, the It is comparatively an easy work to talk beforehand of leaving our native country, of hazarding the perils of the deep, and of taking up our abode in a foreign land—of strangers and idolatry. But to do this, or to witness those who are about to do it, is a task more affecting and interpretation. The truth of this remark were alcolated for the way revised, he revised he revised he revised her again, but somether the way revised, he revised her again, but somether the majority of whom were like myself intemperate, profane and positive of whom were like myself intemperate, profane and positive of the myself intemperate, profane and positive of the myself intemperate, profane and profligate; but one of that number was a decided, constituted the constitution of the constitution of the myself intemperate, profane and profligate; but one of that number was a decided, constitute of the constitution. The constitution of the myself intemperate, profane and profligate; but one of that number was a decided, constitution. While others was sated their time in gambling, and reading obscene and infield books, he was attentive to his duties and spent his leisure in reading the word for the myself intemperate, profligate; but one of that number was a decided, constitution. majority of whom were like myself intemperate, profane who are about to do it, is a task more affecting and interesting. The truth of this remark was doubtless felt on last Monday morning as we bade farewell to the mission family then about to sail for Rio Janeiro, and of which we made mention in the Herald of last week. Many had collected to bid them adieu, and interchange well wishes before they left. The bark Avon, in which they were to sail, is a pleasant and comparatively new vessel. It was anticipated by all that it would prove a delightful yoyage. The usual exercises on such occasions were observed. After singing the Hymn, "From all that dwell in the was reviled, he reviled not again, but sought every opportunity of winning the word again, but sought every opportunity of winning the winning the word of was reviled, he reviled not again, but sought every opportunity of winning the winning the word of was a torch in the midst of darkness. His influence over the minds of some of his associates was soon apparent. They would sit and listen to his words, and hear him read the word of God, and join in prayer. One and another and another were impressed, and it was manifest that the Spirit of God was moving upon many hearts. I was among the hardened of his darkness. His influence over the minds of some of his associates was soon apparent. They would sit and listen to his words, and hear him read the word of God, and join in prayer. One and another and another were impressed, and it was manifest that the Spirit of God was moving upon many hearts. I was among the hardened and rebellious. One night, while on watch, I thought, 'Perhaps this man's religion is true. If so, I am lost.' For day's this thought pressed upon my conscience. I was too proud voyage. The usual exercises on such occasions were observed. After singing the Hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies," &c., Br. Sargeant made some remarks appropriate to the occasion, and Br. Scudder followed with the farewell prayer. The Doxology was then sung, and hand, and we retired behind the guns, and there he plead hand, and we retired behind the guns, and there he plead

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES .- A course of Lectures the final earthly parting-the hope that once more they on Physiology is to be delivered at Amory Hall this Fall would meet above, and the mutual benedictions that were and Winter. From the names of the lecturers which are given, there is reason to believe that much talent will be A gentle breeze from the north west, soon bore them exhibited, and much good done by the elucidation of the l-yond our sight. They have gone. The prayers of many Christians are going up to Heaven for their prosperity and success. And we say in the fulness of our heart South Boston, and to one by Dr. Alcott, on colds. By the latter gentleman, a cold was properly denominated a serious and dangerous complaint. It is the origin, in most A PRAISEWORTHY DEED .- A lady of our acquaint- cases of fever and consumption-two of the most formidaance gave us the following relation, which is certainly ble disorders which afflict poor humanity. Many other wife were travelling in the town of C-, N. H., and are glad to see that the lecture is to be published in the while ascending a hill, lost from the end of the axletree Library of Health, a publication which deserves exten-

ILLINOIS BEET COMPANY .- The Northampton Courier states that a Company has been incorporated in Illihis horse, and set out to overtake them. He did this, be- nois, for the purpose of manufacturing beet sugar, oil from cause in the event of the wheel's coming off, their lives the poppy, and the culture of silk. The capital of the would be endangered. He rode six miles before he over- company is \$200,000, with the privilege of holding real estate to a certain extent. Mr. David L. Child, of this The gentleman was somewhat alarmed on account of the city, has gone to Europe for the purpose of acquiring such risk he had run, and very grateful for the benevolent deed information as will be necessary for their further operations. In one of his communications published in the Alton Observer, he says,-

> The most interesting aspect of the beet sugar business, is its bearing upon agriculture and rural economy :
>
> 1. It enriches the land both as an excellent substitute for fallowing, and as producing an immense quantity of

capital manure.

2. It has the latter effect in various ways; but princigiven, and many of which have been copied into this paper, has continued to prosper up to the latest dates, and former are fatted in three to three and a half months in a seems likely to progress, in some parts, with accelerating manner really superb. So fine specimens of beef creastrides. The editor of the above paper states, that the candidates for full admission were impressively addressed of the best pasturing and stall feeding. The sheep are fatted in six weeks.

by bishop Andrew. We quote the following:

The Bishop warned them of the danger of taking upon themselves the solemn vows of a gospel minister, as a mere form—a matter of course, in passing the different grades of office. Most feelingly did he recur to the time, when himself had stood up, a youth, under the same cir-cumstances. He could easily appreciate their feelings,

tlemen visitors, to laugh and talk; but as Pastors, to pray with the people, and instruct them in the ways of God. "You tell me," said he, "of a man's preaching a good sermon—performing well in the pulpit—having splendid talents, &c.; this is all well—but I want to hear of his byterian church north of the Ohio is united in opposition to slavery."-This is doubtless the result of the measures of exclusion adopted at the last General Assembly.

> BURIAL PLACES IN NEW ORLEANS .- A writer in the New York Evangelist, after giving a description of the spacious burial ground in New Orleans, and of the tombs of the rich, thus describes the burial places of the poor :-

In another part of this enclosure is a desolate area withmation that her husband had been attacked twice of a disease similar to that by which he was visited on the eve of his departure from New York. At the date of the letter, however, he had considerably recovered. He is to spend the Winter in France, and proceed to the mountains of Switzerland in the Spring. Dr. Mott of N. Y. City, bements of broken coffins are scattered all around, and newly dug graves, half filled with water, gape wide on every side, not long to wait their human occupants, who, en-Mission to Spain.—We were very much gratified closed in narrow coffins or boxes, (such is the swampy nature of the soil,) must be sunk before they can be business in the Christian Advocate and Journal of the 20th ried.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS .- FOREIGN INTERFE-RENCE .- The following article from the Missouri Repubten by Rev. Mr. Rule, Wesleyan missionary at Gibraltar, lican affords a specimen of the amount of liberty we enjoy have, no doubt, excited much interest for Spain. We in our free country, where, even in the free States, we hope the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church in this may not publish an abolition newspaper. What greater untry, will take immediate measures to establish a mispresses than we have to demand the abolition of slavery Which is the greater evil, a free press or slavery?

The Illinois State Abolition Society-At the recent meeting in Alton, resolved, as we are informed, to sup-port the further publication of the Alton Observer in that city. A meeting was held on Monday, at which the citizens remonstrated against its re-establishment, but we religion in general. They are to meet Semi-Annually, and spend one or two hours in giving a history of their religious experience prior to any other business. They are to meet Semi-Annually, and spend one or two hours in giving a history of their religious experience prior to any other business. They are to have a Sunday School Convention likewise. to have a Sunday School Convention, likewise. We are glad to see the example so well set by the Boston District, beginning to be so well copied by others. We wish ver in that city, and if he wishes martyrdom in the cause, in the shape of a coat of tar and feathers, or a cooling in the Mississippi, he is very likely to attain his desires, if he tinues to urge on his mad scheme.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT .- The Emancipator states lers, who have distributed the past year, 600,000 tracts. that Rev. Mr. Ludlow of New Haven, Conn., who went They have gathered 2,981 into the Sabbath and public to Meriden, in the same State, to deliver a lecture "on schools, and persuaded 2,812 persons to attend church. the difficulties in the way of emancipation," was assault-To destitute families, 1,424 Bibles have been supplied, and ed with eggs and other demonstrations of contempt, given 1,730 Testaments to children; 1,674 temperance pledges not only by the baser sort, but even by "men of property

The President of the Wesleyan Conference in Uphabit of attending upon the means of grace, and that a per Canada, is the Rev. W. M. HARVARD. He has revast majority of those within the very sound of the church cently arrived from England, and has fixed upon Toronto

THE ELECTIONS, on Monday, were strongly contested. tian Intelligencer. The two following cases which are In this city, we understand the Whigs carried a majority in every Ward. Governor Everett, is undoubtedly re-

supposed to be carried unanimously.

weeks, hoping to dissipate my serious impressions, by listening to debates in Congress and mingling in the circles HARD TIMES .- One of the Western papers was reof gaiety. But I could not flee from the presence of the

I will mention another case, said Mr. W., showing the blessing of God on the feeble effort of his children—

A sailor who recently attended a meeting of tract missing signation in this content of the street characteristic states and signature.

The Treasurer of the remain mention mention of the remain mention of the remain mention menti The Treasurer of the Female Relief Society, acknowl-REBECCA BROWN, Treasurer.

General Intelligence.

Highway Robbery.—On Wednesday evening last, hetween 6 and 7 o'clock, as Mr. Gustin, a drover, residing a few miles in the country, was returning home in a wagon, over the Mill Dam, he was stopped by a man, who, presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money the French camp, were daring and incessant. who, presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money or his life. Mr. G. had but a small sum about him, which he surrendered. The robber next demanded his watch, but as he had none, the robber, after satisfying himself of the fact, suffered him to proceed. He rode to the end of the Dam, and collecting several persons to gether, returned in search of the robber, but was unable to find him to proceed. The robber of the robber, but was unable to find him to proceed. The robber of the robber, but was unable to find him to proceed to the robber of the robber, but was unable to find him to proceed the robber of the robber of the robber of the robber. to find him .- Briggs' Bulletin.

Canada.—So far as we can learn from some of the Montreal papers, political affairs in the lower province, are assuming an unpleasant aspect. The Herald of Thursday says that the house of R. B. McGinnis, Esq. in the parish of L'Acadie, has been torn down by the "Rebels," because he would not resign his commission as captain of militia. The Toronto Correspondent, in a postscript, says that an express arrived in that city with an order from Sir John Coldonne to have every soldier at the garging sont in Arabic, and printed at the Pacha's printing John Colborne, to have every soldier at the garrison sent without a moment's delay to Montreal. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular, addressed "to be clergy, and all the faithful of the discount." It is the first instance of a modern European work heir visited in the clergy. Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular, addressed "to the clergy, and all the faithful of the diocese," earnestly exhorting them to the duties of obedience and submission bic by authority. xhorting them to the duties of obedience and submission o the constituted authorities, as enjoined by the Scriptures and by every consideration of humanity and of Christian obligation, and enforced by the express language of the Supreme Pontiff, the acknowledged head of the Catholic church throughout the world. The circular was appointed to be read from all the pulpits, on Sunday, the 29th of October .- N. Y. Com. Advr.

The Montreal papers contain very long accounts of a riot on Monday, the 6th, and notices of the subsequent

as a drilling place by the Sons of Liberty, the loyalists found a flag, a sword and three guns, one single-barrelled, one double-barrelled, and one with seven barrels. A considerable number of arrests were made, we un

derstand, in the course of yesterday, on charges growing out of the disturbance.

The most alarming reports are continually pouring in with respect to the system of coercion and terrorism which prevailed at L'Acadie and in the neighborhood of St. Johns, as well as in several other parts of the "Six Counties." In those districts the authority of the law counties. have been extinguished. Isolated individuals have no choice but to comply with the compulsory orders, to resign their commissons as justices of the peace and officers

militia. They are driven, in various instances, to the necessity of watching their houses by night, in order to be prepared to defend them from the threatened attacks of the patriots. Sunday last was appointed for the commencement of a co-ercive crusade against all those who should refuse to resign

their commissions Dreadful Steamboat Disaster .- New Orleans, Nov. -Another dreadful accident has occurred upon our waters, which have lately become the scene of so many hearting and appalling catastrophes. The steamer Mon outh left this port about a week since, ladened with 611 Indians, a portion of the emigrant Creek tribe, as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by the ship Trenton, in tow by the steamer Warren, descending the river. It was after dark, being nearly eight o'clock at night, and through the mismanagement of the officers, and the obscurity of the scene, a collision took place between the meeting vessels, nd the Monmouth immediately sunk from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board, near three hundred perished. The only white persons belonging to the Monmouth who lost their lives, were the barkeeper, and one tireman. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in a part of the stream where by the usages of the river, and rules of the Mississippi navigation, she had no right to go, and where of course the descending boat did not expect to meet her.—N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

An ox, called the Olympus, has been raised at Claremont, (N. H.) by Isaac Hubbard, which is now only five years old, and weighs three thousand five hundred pounds. The Claremont Eagle, says, "He is well proportioned, and weighs eight hundred more than the great ox Columbia to the control of bus, though nearly three years younger than the latter, when last weighed and exhibited in Boston. He is in fact a mountain of beef, as his name would seem to indicate and is well described by the poet:

Fair in his limbs, and like Olympus, huge He will be shipped down the river next week, give the

Hartford people a call between the 15th and 20th, and take the safest conveyance to New York, the city of epi-

ing condition, and on several occasions, have killed the cows and hogs of the settlers to assuage their hunger. It last, the troops under the command of Maj. General Lu-cas, and Br. General Almond, from Jackson and Saline counties, were sent out for the section where the Indians re encamped. It was the purpose of General Lucas to nduce the Indians to remove peaceably if he could, but forcibly if necessary.

The Woodbury Assault.—We learn verbally, says the New Haven Herald, that the persons attacked and stabbed by an infuriated Irishman at Woodbury, on Tuesday last, are all in a fair way of recovery, with the exception of Mrs. Preston, of whom, however, hopes are still entertained. The assassin has been committed to the jail in Litchfield, where he awaits his trial.

Singular Death .- An aged lady in Hampden in this county, named — Ford, came to her death a few days since in the following singular manner. A large Bat flew into the room where she was sitting, in the afternoon of the day, and alighted upon a piece of folder linen near her. She arose for the benevolent purpose of giving the bird the freedom of the out-door air again, but could excreely detach it from the cloth. She at length sucscarcely detach it from the cloth. She at length succeeded, when it turned upon her, and bit her hand most severely, from which wound the lady died soon after, exhibiting symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia. - New

Fire at Baltimore .- A fire broke out on Sunday night in the livery stables of Mr. Redgrave, near Pratt and Charles streets. The stables, with their contents, including six valuable horses, were destroyed, together with several adjoining houses. The damage is supposed to exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The bigamist, David Hugaman, who was made notori ous by the press last spring, for having beguiled a young lady of respectable connections from New York to this city, where he married her, having only a month previous married another lady in Catskill,—was tried in this city last week, before Judge Ford, and convicted. He has been sentenced to the State Prison for five years—a dreary period of solitary confinement .- Newark Daily

Ten dollar bills of th Railroad Bank, says the Lowell Advertiser, are in circulation, altered from Fives. The public are cautioned to be on their guard. The alteration is neatly made, but may be easily detected by holding the bills up to the light, when the pieces pasted on the content of t he ends or corners may be distinguished.

A religious service was held a few days since at Mattapoisett, for the loss of the Caduceus whale brig, which sailed thence with a crew of fifteen young men, (11 belonging to Rochester) who left there April 28, 1336, and lailed thence with a crew of fifteen young men, (11 belonging to Rochester) who left there April 28, 1936, and have never since been heard of. Most of the relatives of the youths were present, and deeply affected by the sermon. It must have been a touching scene.

The Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser says that bricklayers are getting three dollars and fifty cents per day in that place, and that from fifty to one hundred would obtain immediate and constant employ there.

Hasty, Havana; Black Hawk, Cross, Porto Cabello;—Sch Leviathen, Mayo, Labrador, via Quincy; Nile, Kilborn, Fredericksburg; Annawan, Atkins, Richmond; Atlas, Baltimore; Echo, Rye.

Cleared, Bark Suffolk, Allen, Sandwich Islands and Norfolk Sound;—Brigs Everett, Fitch, Havana; Hyder Ali, Baker, C Haytien; Cordelia, Jones, Halitax; Aurora, Smith, Tampa Bay; Charles, Brown, Lubec; Orb, Portland;—Sch Visscher, N York.

mmediate and constant employ there.

J. S. Buckingham, recently arrived in this country from England, is about to deliver two courses of extemporane-ous lectures on various interesting and important subjects in New York.

It gives us great pleasure to state, on the authority of

A letter from Bona, dated the 25th of September states,

Spain,-In Spain the prospects of Don Carlos seem to

Portugal.-The insurrection in Portugal has been

The French Ambassador, on his arrival at Dover from

riot on Monday, the 6th, and notices of the subsequent proceedings:—

In a house in Dorchester street, which had been used as a drilling place by the Sons of Liberty, the loyalists found a flar, a sword and three guns, one single-barrelled.

By leave of Divine Providence, a Four Days Meeting will commence at this place, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28. Brethren in the ministry are respectfully invited to attend.

J. C. Cromack. Newington, N. H., Nov. 6.

NOTICE.

By leave of Divine Providence, there will be a Four

Pembroke, Mass., Nov. 2.

NEW BEDFORE		
QUARTERLY MEETING		
Nantucket,	Dec.	9, 10.
Edgartown,	66	14.
Chilmark,	66	15,
Holmes' Hole,	"	16, 17.
Sandwich Town,	66	20.
Falmouth,	"	23, 24,
Monument,	**	30, 31.
Wareham,	1838 - Jan.	4.
Middleboro',	66	5
Head of the River,	66	6, 7
New Bedford, Fourth St.	66	13, 14
Fairhaven Village,	66	16
Fall River,	**	17, 18
Little Compton,	66	20, 21
Newport,	66	23
Portsmouth,	46	25, 26
New Bedford, Elm St.	**	27, 28
Barnstable, at the Mills,	Feb.	3, 4
South Yarmouth,	66	10, 11
Harwich,	66	13
Chatham,	6	14, 15
Wellfleet,	60	17, 18
South Wellfleet,	66	20
Provincetown,	66	24, 25
Truro,	66	27, 28
South Truro,	March	
Eastham,	46	5
Orleans,	66	6

COMMUNICATIONS.

South Yarmouth, Nov. 9, 1837.

W. Taylor—T. H. Maynard—E. A. Rice, 3—J. E. Risley, 2—M. Fielder—M. C. Grant—L. Bates—E. Bradley—J. C. Cromack—B. T. Kavanaugh—C. S. P.—A. C. Crosby—A. Gleason—C. Brooks—L. B. Tebbets—F. Upphan—S. Barker—F. G. Messer—R. W. Allen.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY D. S. KING.—E. A. Rice
—Cooley & Bangs.—J. E. Risley.—J. W. Lewis (they will
be sent this week).—E. Jordan (I have written you).—S.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Ambrose Redman to Miss Eliza Pratt; Mr. Isaiah R. Johnson to Miss Mary Ann Cannon; Mr. Josiah Hannaford to Miss Susannah R. Marcey; Mr. S. F. A. Eaton to Miss Adelaide Gilson; Mr. John G. Hardin M. Fish War on the Frontier of Missouri.—We learn by a gentleman direct from the upper Missouri counties, some further particulars in relation to the apprehended difficulties with the Osage Indians on our border. These Indians of the Osage Indians on our border. These Indians our western western a tract of land which adjoins our western the line.

| Application of Missouri and Missouri a Goold; Mr. Amos Arnold to Miss Elizabeth Grant; Mr Abner D. Tirrell, of Weymouth, to Miss Rebecca G Cheever, of Salem: Mr. Wm. Hart to Miss Agnes is alleged, that they have crossed the line. From these allegations, orders have been issued to drive them from the state line, and our informant says, that on Wednesday Mrs. John Standall to Miss Mary L. Spear; Mr. John Hannon to Miss Elizabeth Varney; Mr. George W. Willard to Miss Eliza Ann May. In Charlestown, Mr. Oliver J. Whiting to Miss Eliza-

beth T. Lyndes.
In Dorchester, Mr. Henry J. Kendall to Miss Mary E.

Bird In Weston, George W. Ewer, Esq. of Nantucket, to

Miss Martha, daughter of S. G. Derby, Esq. In Brimfield, Mr. Nathan Goodale, of Marlborough, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Linus Hoar, Esq. of B. In Wiscasset, Me., Mr. William Hodgkins, of Charles

DIED,

In this city, Mrs. Mary Hunt, formerly of Halifax, N. S. 62; Mrs. Belinda Stearns, 20; Mrs. Sarah J. wife of Mr. J. H. Grush; while on a visit to her children, widow Elizabeth Brigham, of Bakersfield, Vt. 71; Thomas G. essenden, Esq. editor of the N. E. Farmer. Deaths in this city, for the week ending Nov. 11, males

4, females 10, stillborn 1. In South Boston, Mr. Samuel Robertson, 43, In Cambridgeport, Edward, son of Mr. Charles Loomr, formerly of Nova Scotia, aged 4 years. In Waltham, Mr. Elias Bean, 38.

In Weymouth, Mrs. Mary P. wife of Mr. Elias Nash.19. In Buckland, Samuel Taylor, Esq. 93—has 130 descen-ants, of whom 98 are supposed to be living. In Grafton, Mrs. Hepzibah Smith, 68—much lamented. In Turner, Me., Mrs. Serena Carter, formerly of Mas-

achusetts, 50. In Newark, N. J., Rev. Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin, late resident of Williams College, 67. At Fort Gaine's, Geo., Oct. 25th, Mr. Eliab Stone Brew-

r, formerly of this city, 23.
In Brighton, Eng., Oct. 4th, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Jacob Perkins, Esq. formerly of Newburyport, 63.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON. MONDAY, Nov. 6.

York; William, N Bedford. TUESDAY, Nov. 7. Acrived, Brigs Neptune, Comings, Isle Sal; Orono Hasty, Havana; Black Hawk, Cross, Porto Cabello;-

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8. Arrived, Brig Attention, Johnson, St Croix;—Schs Ganges, Hinckley, Albany; Splendid, Eastport; Pres Jackson and Currency, Belfast; Atlantic, Portland; Otis,

Cleared, Ships John Paring, Willcutt, and Neponset the Buffito Commercial Advertiser, that never in any year has the fail business in that city, been as good as it is at present.

Scobie, N Orleans; Lowell, Buffington, Savannah;—
Barks Ganges, Ford, Bremen; Champion, Warren, New Orleans;—Brig Adamant, Harding, N York;—Schs Non-

pareil, Sturdivant, Havana; Forest, Foster, Norfolk; Victor, Albany; Page and Splendid, New York; Vermont, Hartford; Banner, Hallowell; Comet, Bath; Boston,

THURSDAY, Nov. 9. Arrived, Brig Franklin, Chase, Philad;—Schs Sultana, Shed, Fredericksburg; Harriet, Robinson, Richmond; Increase, N York; Lucinda and Robin, Saybrook; Comet, Belfast; Osprey, Kennebunk; Boston, Brunswick; Washington, Hallowell; Mermaid, Mt Desert; Satellite, Dover. Dover.

Cleared, Ship Constitution, Glidden, Charleston; Cleared, Ship Constitution, Glidden, Charleston;—Brigs Martha, Rogers, Malaga; Angola, Tutts, Charleston; Orono, Hasty, Portland;—Schs Wellington, Higgins, Baltimore; Wm Roscoe and Jasper, N York; Enterprise, Nantucket; Palestine, Bangor; Magnolia, Gardiner; Jane and Delia Belcher, Augusta; Echo, Saco; Medomak, Waldoboro'; Lydia and Hylas, Portsmouth; Wm Tall, Dave Wm Tell, Dover.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10. Arrived, Brigs Roxanna, Lincoln, Malaga; Imogane, Smalley, Atlantic Ocean; Margaret, Boole, Halifax; Schs Louisa, Tillson, Western Islands; Ransom, Brown, Fortune Island; Richard, Baker, Petersburg; Nahant, Chase, and Eclipse, Whelden, Fredericksburg; Wm Wallace, Crowell, Philad; Saganaw, Albany; Ganges and Exchange, New York; Sophronia, Gadiner; Alnomak, Prosnect. (Arr 7th.)

Exchange, New York; Sophronia,

Prospect, (arr 7th.)

Cleared, Ship Arnold Welles, Lovell, East Indies;—
Brigs Enterprize, Colburn, Martinique; Franklin, Portland;—Schs Edward & Francis, Bragden, Cape Haytien;
Warrior, Philad; Niagara, Albany; Teazer, N York;
Hiram, Gardiner; Marengo, Bangor.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

Arrived, Ship Cherokee, Crowell, N Orleans;—Brigs Sulla, Matthews, Charleston; Oak, Philad;—Schs Tiberius, Crosby, St Johns, P R; Pomfret, Oakhill, Richard Taylor, J Keller, Oregon, Sun and Compliance, N York; Bragdon, York, Me; Register and Sarah, Rye; Otter, Desterment

Cleared, Ships New Orleans, Bradbury, and Adrian, Rogers, N Orleans; Arno, Potter, do; Emerald, Prindle, Mobile; Olive Branch, Sidrick, Savannah; Jupiter, Carter, Portland;—Bark Avon, Tinkham, Rio Janeiro;—Brigs Columbus, Dexter, Alexandria; Castel, Chatham and Cecilia, Baltimore; Acorn and Granite, Philad; Houlton, Bangor;—Schs Brutus, Cornell, Santa Martha; Betsey, Snow, Pictou; Elizabeth, Ellis, Apalachicola; Fisher Ames, Baker, Savannah; Fort Hill, Baker, Fredericksburg; Esquimaux, Cook, Norfolk; Clinton, Howes, Baltimore; Bethel, Eldridge, Richmond; Mohican, Pequo', Rochester and Trio, N York; Lydia, Hartford; Banner, Wiscasset; Morning Star, Bath; Echo and Frances, Portland; Planter, Portsmouth; Satellite, Dover. Cleared, Ships New Orleans, Bradbury, and Adrian, land; Planter, Portsmouth; Satellite, Dover.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12. Arrived, Ship Emperor, Chaffee, New Castle, Eng;—Bark Argosy, Plummer, Sydney;—Brigs Curtis, Thomas, Pictou; Triumph, Wright, Port au Prince; Baltic, Raudall, Arecibo; William, Hobart, Savannah; Cervan Hadada, Arector, Winain, Hobart, Savannan; Cervantes, Kendrick, Charleston; Wankinco, Crowell, Alexandria;—Schs Delight in Hope, Baker, Maracaibo; Joy, Joy, Savannah; Brutus, Bassett, Fredericksburg; Swan and Illinois, Philad; Hope & Susan, America, Rose in Bloom and Victor, N York; Dover Packet, Dover.

Brig Wave, Winchell, of Bath, for Boston, when nearly loaded at Ponce, on the 14th ult. sprunk aleak, was discharged, and at last accounts was repairing.

Boston Prices Current.

١	Boston I reces Cur			
1	APPLES, bbl	from	2.00 to	2.52
1	BEANS, white, per bushel,		1.37	1.75
1	BEEF, mess, bbl.		1.450	14.75
1	No. 1,			12.75
-1	No. I, prime, BEESWAX, American, lb. CHEESE, new milk, lb.		9.50	
- 1	Reservan American Il	•		9.75
- }	DEESWAX, American, ib.		26	32
1	CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb.		8	9
- 1			_	_
- 1			40	45
- 1	rusa, american, ib		9	12
- 1	Fish, Cod, per quintal,		2.87	3.00
ı	FLOUR, Genesee, bbl		9.50	9.60
ı	Baltimore, Howard street		9.00	9.12
- 1	Baltimore, wharf,	•	8.75	8.87
-1	Alexandria,	•	8.50	9.00
. 1	Chara Corn porthern wellow balat			
	GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, per bushel,	•		-,
- 1	southern flat yellow, .			1.00
	white,		1.02	1.03
	Rye, northern,			-,-
-	Barley,		-	_
	Oats, northern, (prime)		48	50
	HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs		20.00	22.50
_	Hard pressed	•	17.00	20.00
e	House (Cuba) wallow	•	40	
1	HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, Honey, (Cuba) gallon, Hors, Istquality, lb. 2d quality, LARD, Boston, Is sort, lb.			48
	od englise	•	7	8
	za quanty,		5	6
	Southern, 1st sort,		9	10
=	Southern, 1st sort,		8	9
	LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb.		28	30
	do. country do		24	25
;	Baltimore city do.		25	27
٠	do dry hide, .		_	~
	New York red, light, .		20	21
-	New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light,	•	20	21
0	do. light.	•	20	
3	Laura boot cont. cont.	•		21
	LIME, best sort, cask,	•	88	93
n	PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl.		25.00	
۲.	Clear, from other States,		23.50	24.00
ì.	Mess,		19.00	21.00
;	SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel,		2,75	3.00
	Red Top, northern, bushel,		87	1.00
	Hemp,		2.50	2.75
0	D 170 11		14	15
35	Southern Clover, Silk Cocoons, American, bushel, Tallow, tried, lb.		13	14
	Sirk Cocoons American bushal	•	-,-	1.7
1-	Silk Cocoons, American, bushel,	•	-11	
	TALLOW, tried, lb.			12
	WooL, prime or Saxony Fleeces, lb. American, full blood, washed, American, washed,		50	55
C.	American, full blood, washed, .		45	47
	American, washed,		40	42
0	American, washed	4	36	38
-	American, I washed, American, I washed, American, Washed, American, Washed, Native washed,		30	33
	Native washed,		_	_
0	Native washed,		42	45
	No. 1		37	40
3-	== \ No. 9			
	Native washed, E. G. Pulled superfine, S. S. No. 2, No. 3,		28	30
_	Z = (No. 3,		_	_
=				

PRO	VI	SIC	N	MA	RK	ET		
	RET	CA-II	L P	RIC	ES.			
BUTTER, tub, 1b.							20	23
lump,							25	28
CIDER, bbl.							-,	3.50
lams, northern, l	b.						14	15
Southern	and V	Veste	rn.				13	14
Eggs, dozen,			. '				22	23
PORK, whole hog	s lb.						10	11
POTATOES, new,							37	50
POULTRY, pair,	-	,					50	1.25
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	•			-	INE	Farm	102

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1837. At market, 2500 Beef Cattle, 1350 Stores, 3675 She

PRICES. Beef Cattle-Last week's prices were tained, viz.: extra at \$6 75 a 7 00; first quality, \$6 6 50; second quality, \$5 25 a 5 75; third quality, 4

Barrelling Cattle-Mess, \$5 75; No. 1, \$5 25; No. 1. Stores-Yearlings \$8 a 10; two year old 15 a 20; the year old \$20 a 28.

Sheep—Lots were taken at \$162, 175, 200, 212, 2 2 75 and 300. Swine—Sales quick; lots to peddle taken at 7 a 7 } for sows, and 8 a 84 for barrows At retail, 8 and 9.

NEWBURY SEMINARY. THE Winter Term of this School, will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 6th. Price of Board reduced to \$1 50 per week, including all except lights.

LEWIS B. TEBBETTS, Sec'ry of Board of Trustees.

CHANDELIER FOR SALE. FOR SALE, a good second hand Chandelier, suitable for a meeting-house or large hall. Also, two large stoves, and seventeen hanging lamps.

The above articles will be sold low, (as they belong to a so-

ciety that have no further use for them,) on application to SAME-SMITH, at the Courier office, No. 4 Congress square, or to Mo-SES MELLEN, 38 Union street. If Nov. 15. PHINEAS HOWES,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 11 Washington street, (up stairs,) keeps constantly on hand an assertment of Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be made to order, at short notice. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACKS for

1838, for sale by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or sin-19 Washington Street.

Poetry.

A FAMILY. I saw Content the other day, Sit by her spinning wheel, And Plenty, in a wooden tray Of wheat and Indian meal.

Health, also, at the table sat, Dining upon a ham; But Appetite demanded yet,

A cabbage and a clam. Wealth sat enthroned upon a green And fragrant load of hay; And Happiness compelled a dog Behind his cart to play.

Delight was chasing butterflies, With Laughter and with Joy; Affection gazed with ardent eyes Upon the sweet employ.

Beauty was watering flowers Beside the cottage door; And Pleasure spoke about a tour To Mr. Staple's store.

Justice bid good morrow, and Invited me to tea; But Jolly bid me stay away, Unless I came with Glee.

Patience sat in an easy chair. Unravelling a skein; While Mirth with roguish eye and air, Would tangle it again.

Benevolence had built a tower Of pudding, bread and meat, And bid Compassion take it o'er To Want, across the street.

But I was gratified to see Easy, and free, and fair, With Innocence upon his knee Old Satisfaction there.

He took me by the hand, and led Me down a vista green, Where Fun and Frolic, antics played, Two ancient oaks between.

But best of all it was to find, That Love, the day before, The fopling Dress had kicked behind, And tossed him out of door.

And now, kind reader, if you choose This family to know. A FARMER's here I'll introduce-A " HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Miscellaneous.

THOUGHTS ON EVIL SPEAKING. BY BISHOP HEDDING.

To the Editor of the Auburn Banner:

DEAR BROTHER-At the late Annual Session of the Genesee Conference, I was called upon to admonish m ember of that body for repeating reports unfriendly t the reputation of an absent brother. And afterward, the the Conference requested me to furnish a copy of my " Thoughts on Evil Speaking," delivered on that occasion, with such enlargement of the subject, as I mighdeem proper; and that the same be forwarded for publi cation in your useful paper. The observations on that occasion were nearly the following. E. HEDDING.

Though to me an address of this kind is a painful task, it is made my duty by act of the Conference, to say to the brother now before us, that, though in the judgment of the Conference, you are clear of the charge of speaking falsely-yet they find that you have been indiscreet in mentioning the reports of a brother's faults, in his ab-

Whatever wrong we find in our brethren, we ought to correct or punish as the word of God directs .- " Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee. then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses, every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."-Mat. xviii. 15-17.

But if, instead of following our Saviour's direction, in case of a real, supposed, or reported offence, we speak of that offence in a brother's absence, we sin against our brother. This evil may be committed also, by writing, by showing a letter written by another, by a smile, or nod of assent to the words of another, by neglecting to defend a brother when another reproaches him, by pointing to a paragraph in the newspapers, containing such articles, and by circulating among the people newspapers containing reproaches against our brethren.

Hear Mr. Wesley on this subject-in the sermon entitled "The Cure of Evil Speaking."-"'Speak evil of no man,' says the great apostle as plain a command as 'thou shalt do no murder.' But who, even among Christians, regards this command? yea, how few are there, that so much as understand it? What is evil speaking? It is not, as some suppose, the same with lying, or slandering. All a man says, may be as true as the Bible; and yet the saying it, is evil speaking .--For evil speaking is neither more nor less than speaking evil of an absent person; relating something evil, which was really done or said by one that is not present when it is related. Suppose having seen a man drunk, or heard him curse or swear, I tell this when he is absent; it is evil speaking. In our language, this is, also by an extremely proper name, termed backbiting. Nor is there any material difference between this and what we usually style tale bearing."

Another apostolic command is,-" Speak not evil one of another, brethren." Backbiters are ranked with haters of God, Rom. i. 30. "Lest there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults,"-2 Cor. xii. 20. One part of the description of him that is to dwell in God's "holy hill," is "he that backbiteth not with his tongue,"-Psal. xv. 3. If the untamed tongue "is a fire, a world of iniquity," if it "defileth the whole body and setteth on fire the course of nature, and is set on fire of hell;" if it "is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison;" so are the pen and the type. And the latter are as much more so than the former, as they spread the fire farther, and cause it to be of longer duration .-"Wherefore, laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings,"-1 Pet. ii. 1. "Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from among you, with all malice,"-Eph. iv. 31. These are the commandments of the most high God. And these are recognized in our book of discipline. When we, brethren, were

asked,-"Have you considered the rules of a sion. Hon. Moore Russel raised as good pork as he preacher?"-" Will you keep them for conscience ever had, last year, upon apples. His shoats that ate sake?" We answered,-"Yes." One of those freely of them were unusually thrifty. Rev. Mr. Bosrules reads as follows:-- "Speak evil of no one," well said he had made 700 pounds of excellent pork &c .- See Dis. page 35. A Methodist preacher is in a year, upon apples. The chairman was fully conrequired to "read in every society" on his circuit, vinced of their adaptation to fatten beasts-said sweet or in his station,-Mr. Wesley's "Sermon on Evil apples were as good as the same quantity of potatoes, Speaking,"-Dis. page 57. And it is farther said and three bushels of sour apples were equal to two on that page,—"Let the preachers warn every so- of potatoes. They were represented to be excellent ciety, that none who is guilty herein, (that is, evil for cows and horses. James Pattee, of Thornton, afspeaking,) can remain with us." How would a ter saying that he had never pledged himself to ab preacher, himself guilty of evil speaking, appear stain from intoxicating liquor, though he had cut bespeaking, or warning the people of his charge water, the present year, made in substance the follow against that sin, so common in our land of abused liberty? How could be expel members for evil For several years past I have raised annually from speaking? Would they not turn and say,-" Physician, heal thyself?"

You see how God and his church have warned us against injuring the reputation of a fellow being. Let us all take the warning, and never defile pigs, wholly on apples, which weighed 300 pounds. our tongue or our pen with this abomination .character? What is property, liberty, or even lean when I began to stall-feed them; but when killmen whose consciences would not allow them to leanest yielded 35 lbs. of rough tallow. The merof a fellow being!

munity, either north or south .-- Worst on account He will weigh 300 lbs. of its malignity, its wider diffusion, its more de- A gentleman from Alexandria communicated the structive influence on the happiness of man, and following facts by letter. In 1833, his corn and po its more daring opposition to the government of tatoes were destroyed by worms, and he was driven God. "If any man among you seem to be reli- to the necessity either of having no pork, or of fatten gious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth ing it on apples. This he did, and he made one of his his own heart, that man's religion is vain." hogs weigh 350 and the other 400 lbs. His shoats, James i. 26.

from this and all other evils, for Christ's sake. Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1837.

A SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. concerned in the improvement of public schools else-

In the debate on the sixth resolution to establish a the same as that of potatoes. superintendent of the public schools, the Chairman of the Committee suggested the following among other duties to be performed by such an officer.

He should keep regular office hours daily, before and after school hours, at a place to be called the superintendent's office. This should be the head quarters of the school department: the place of deposite of all the records and papers belonging to the schools, es, he designed to purchase a quantity for those

He should procure and have charge of all books purposes. In the light of such facts, is it not eviand other necessary articles, to be supplied to indigent | dent, that the manufacture of apples into a poison children, and deliver them out.

He should once in three months exhibit and settle n account with the School Committee.

He should keep a regular daily journal of his proceedings, and as often as the first Monday in every month make therefrom written reports to the School Committee; and under the direction of the School Committee, to make therefrom a quarterly report, to be published in the several newspapers in the city.

He should keep himself acquainted with the proress and condition of school instructions in other parts of the country, and the character of the text books and apparatus introduced elsewhere, and proposed for use, and report the same to the School Com-

lies whose children do not go to school, and induce

He should have the care of the school houses and states, and to see that they are kept clean, and when rists. They will surely see to this matter. Let epairs are necessary, to report the same to the School every one make the experiment the present sea-Committee, or to the City Council.

any thing connected with their duties.

use is made of all the means of instruction provided ous liquid. May not God have forbidden the earth for the schools-that the mode of teaching is the best to yield her increase, and greatly increased the exthat can be pursued—and that when any thing is well pense of living, in order to teach us new and im done in one school, to endeavor to cause the same to portant lessons upon this subject? Let us learn be done in the same way in the others, and thus bring not only from his word and spirit, but from the the character of all the schools up to the standard of numerous and useful lessons of his gracious providence .- Maine Farmer.

He should see that a uniform system of proper disipline is pursued in them all, and that no improper system is practised in any.

all up classes for unprepared examinations.

He should attend to the exercises of declamation ranches are taught.

He should promote the regular attendance of the friends, and with the children themselves.

the high from the writing schools.

The foregoing it is believed are some of the duties ortance will be suggested to the minds of different in-

APPLES.

1835, he was one of an hundred inmates in a board- in the earth, not unfrequently does. ng house in Mass., in which apples were used freely for food; and that the keeper of the house stated, that the apples from his orchard saved ten or fifteen bar-

that his father had fed his swine upon apples with hatch out, let the hen and chicks be confined in a

admitted into full connection, we were all then great advantage and profit, for eight years in succesreading in his society Mr. Wesley's sermon on evil tween twenty and twenty-five tons of hay on cold ing statement:

100 to 300 bushels of apples; and for the last three years I have made no cider. In 1835, I fattened a hog, which had raised, the same season, a litter of The same year I fattened two cows on the same arti-What is there on earth so dear to man as his cle, which having given milk during the season, were life, when compared to a good character? Will ed they weighed between 1100 and 1200 lbs. The invade the rights of property, liberty, or life; yet chant to whom I sold half of each creature, said their suffer themselves to be so deceived, as to think beef was superior in quality to any he had purchasthemselves justified in trifling with the good name ed during the year. He moreover stated that he had two shoats, which were kept exclusively upon apples, There are other evils in our church, or in some and one of them, the smallest, weighed 176. Hon. way connected with it; but this, in my opinion, is Mr. Burns informed us, that he is fattening his hog, the worst that can be found in our religious com- with great success, almost exclusively on sour apples

having eaten with the hogs, became so fat, that he May the Lord have mercy on us, and purify us killed one, which weighed 180 lbs. He has fattened his pork upon apples for the last four years; and has ascertained by various experiments that they are as good for cattle and sheep as for swine. Thinks that three bushels of apples are equal to two of potatoes, We copy the following from the Providence Morning as food for beasts. He says that swine will fatten on Courier. It may furnish useful hints to those who are raw apples, but not so rapidly as when they are prepared, by boiling a mixture of oat meal, pumpkins, &c. His process of preparation of apples for animals is

The Honorable Chairman said that he was s thoroughly satisfied of the utility of apples for man and beast, that he had recently purchased one hun dred bushels for food. The physician of Bristol recently told us, that having tested the superior excellence of apples for fattening swine, increasing the milk of cows, and the flesh and speed of horsous liquor is a criminal perversion of a valuable gift of God? As in all other cases, so in this, interest requires strict conformity to correct princi ple. In keeping God's commands there is great reward. Irrespective of the question, whether apples are capable of being used in any other way except for cider, principle and conscience decide that they should be left to perish upon the earth rather than converted into an instrument of delu sion and death. But since they are created, and are adapted to be in a high degree useful, as food for man and beast, what conceivable reason can be assigned for converting an agreeable and wholesome fruit into intoxicating liquor? Provided apples are as useful for food as facts collected from various sections of the United States, would seem He should keep himself acquainted with the fami- to indicate, the numerous extensive orchards in community, may be turned to valuable account. A bint only upon this topic must be sufficient, for our intelligent, enterprising, and frugal agricultuson, and communicate the result. Let those who He should consult with and advise the teachers in have considered cider a staff of life, ascertain He should see that the best and most advantageous of apples, than to manufacture them into a poison-

SPRING WHEAT.

The journals from the interior and southern part He should visit some of the schools every day, and of Pennsylvania, speak with approbation of the exertions made in those sections last spring to in troduce the culture of this valuable grain, and and correct those in composition, in schools where those state that in most instances the yield has been heavy. We believe this has been the case where this grain is cultivated in this state, and that in ou cholars, by personal influence with their parents and more favored sections, it has suffered in general less from rust and blight, than winter sown wheat He should report to the School Committee the num- The berry of the spring wheat is not usually quite ber and qualifications of the candidates from each as plump and full as the finer varieties of winter school, who are annually or at any other periods, to be wheat, but in several instances within our knowle admitted into the writing from the primary, and into edge it has reached from sixty-two to sixty-four pounds a bushel, and according to Mr. Hathaway of Rome, who introduced the Italian or Florence that would devolve upon so important an officer as a the quantity of flour it will furnish. We are clearwheat into the country, it is equal to any wheat in superintendent;—others perhaps of still greater immore extensively sown than it now is; and unless some method can be discovered of preparing winter wheat in the fall of the year, so that it may be sown in the spring, spring wheat will in many pla-The following remarks on the value of apples as ces be substituted for fall sowing. Judge Buel ood, were elicited at a convention in Grafton Co., N. states that in Tennessee, on the approach of cold H. The subject is important in its bearing on do- freezing weather, wheat is put into a barrel or othnestic economy, as well as the cause of Temper- er receptacle, thoroughly soaked with water, and then frozen, in which state as nearly as possible, it They are adapted to sustain human life. One gen- is kept till the time of sowing in the spring, when leman stated, that he had subsisted almost exclusive- it is put into the ground in the same way as spring y, even for months, on apple and milk, and he had wheat would be, and like that, is safe from the inot only enjoyed perfect health, but gained in flesh. jurious effects of winter. We have understood Another mentioned the case of a man, reported by Dr. that in some parts of the Black River country, Alcott, who was healthy and robust for a long time similar system has been practised with success non apples. Said a third, We are very poor, and but the details we have never been fortunate enough ave a family of seven children; the last year we had to learn. The principle appears to be a plain one scanty allowance of bread, and when our children -keeping the soaked wheat at a temperature so cried for bread, we sent them to the pen of apples low as to prevent germination through the winter; and they became pacified? A fourth said that in as wheat sown so late in the fall as not to sprout

TURKEYS .- Chickens we all know how to raise but as few of us can get "a good chance of turkeys," I will tell what I know. Next to chickens, of all They are good for beasts. Rev. Mr. Newell said, poultry, they are the easiest raised. When the eggs

garden, or any other place where the young ones can sun themselves. Let them be fed with hominy for two or three days; then carry them to a rail-pen, in a rye, onts or buck wheat patch; confine the hen, and feed at least three times a day with hominy or small grain. The young ones will soon run about catching insects, and will come to the hen's call. The hen should be thus confined until the turkey are about halfgrown; they will range about, but never without the sound of the mother's call. By this plan we do away with the necessity of having a turkey-minder. The young ones are not liable to injury from hawks or vermin, as when they follow the hen in her rambles over the plantation, nor are they compelled, in keeping with the hen, to fatigue themselves more than is good for health.

Great care must be taken, to keep water out of the per, it should be ditched all round, so as to keep it dry; its foundation should be made higher, with dry sand, than the level around, and the top should be covered; the ditches migh the pen should be covered with boards, to keep the young ones from falling in. You may rely on this plan Mr. Editor. It have seen out of eighty-seven turkeys, eighty-six raised,—one having been mashed by a horse.

Keep your temper in controversy or quarrel, as your antagonist warms, do you cool down.—The cold hammer fashions the red hot iron, into any shape wills.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

KEEDREEAN COLLEGE AUENCY.

THE undersigned, Resident Agent for the M'Kendrean College, Illinois, would hereby make known to the public in which the Tustess of this College have made the principal civiler, which dry is undersigned, Resident Agent for the M'Kendrean College, Illinois, would hereby make known to the public in which the Tustess of this College have made the prediction, which the Tustess of this College have made the principal civil the peculiar plan upon which the Tustess of this College have made the principal civil when the state of the principal civil the peculiar plan upon which the Tustess of this Colleg garden, or any other place where the young ones can | N. ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, Resident Agent for the M'Kendreean College, Illinois, would hereby make known to the public the peculiar plan upon which the Trustees of this College have undertaken to endow their young and prosperous Institution. The Trustees have established a Land Agency in connection with the Board, and propose to all persons wishing to procure lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by their Agent, or such other person as he may employ for them in each of the principal cities, receive money, and at their own risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchases of public lands in whatever name and part of the State they may

risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchases of public lands in whatever name and part of the State they may be directed to do by the person fornishing the money.

The plan upon which they do business is one which is believed to be as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any offered by private agencies, while at the same time it goes to advance the dearest interest of our country, the cause of education, in the great valley of the Mississippi.

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to purchase public lands, as follows:

1st. They will, when furnished with the money, lay out the whole amount advanced in lands, in whatever name and section the of state they may be directed to do, and at the expiration

the of state they may be directed to do, and at the expiration of five years from such entry or purchase, they are to be entitled to one half of whatever such land may have advanced or is worth, over the original cost, (\$1,25 per acre)—giving the purchaser the land at cost and the other half of the nett increase of value. The part going to the Trustees may be paid either in a part of the lands or in money; the cost of such entry to be paid by the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell or use the lands before the period closes, the Trustees will reliquish their claim for a fair proportion either of the lands, or its equivalent in cash, as may be judged by the parties, or disinterested persons, to be right. the of state they may be directed to do, and at the expiration of five years from such entry or purchase, they are to be enti-

nterested persons, to be right.

This proposition identifies the interest of the Trustees with the purchaser, and the better secures their faithfulness in maken.

ing good selections.

2d. They will receive money as above, and, at their own cost and risk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent. on the amount advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the purchaser 80 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of purchase immediately after such entry or purchase is made.

Under this proposition the purchaser receives his land immediately, free of any incumbrance.

3d. They will purchase lands on shares, one half of the amount advanced in the name of the Prustees, for the College. And the Trustees guarantee that in three years the part entered for the person advancing the money shall advance in value equal to the whole amount of both entries, and six per cent. interest on the same for the three years. Should it not so advance, they bind themselves to make up the deficiency.

The Trustees of this College are men who emigrated to the State of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the Board employed to make the selections and entries, are both thoroughly acquainted with the country, one having for a long time been a public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great experience and moral worth.

The testimonials of character furnished the Agents, will show more satisfactority that this Agency is highly entitled to the will receive money as above, and, at their own

oxperience and moral worth.

The testimonials of character furnished the Agents, will show more satisfactorily that this Agency is highly entitled to the confidence of the public.

In every case where money is advanced, a legal obligation will be given for the faithful performance of the trust.

The subscriber, having been appointed a resident agent for this city, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his trust, is ready to receive and forward money to the Trustees of the College Purchasers will also receive certificates of their lands, as soon as they can be forwarded by the Trustees.

Those wishing more definite information than is here given will call on the subscriber.

DAVID H. ELA, sept 7

19 Washington street.

ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE,

A BRIDGED, and adapted to the use of Schools and Academies, by the author, FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral Science.

The publishers would respectfully invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to this valuable work. It has received the unqualified approbation of all who have examined it; and it is believed admirably adapted to exert a wholesome influence on the minds of the young: such an influwholesome influence on the minds of the young; such an influ-ence as will be likely to lead them to the formation of correct

Since the appearance of the second edition of the larger cork which we have been noticing, Dr. Wayland has published

work which we have been noticing, Dr. Wayland has published an abridgment for the use of schools. Of this step we can hardly speak too highly. * * We have no doubt that its circulation and utility will far more than repay its author for the pains he has taken with it.—North American Review.

We speak that we do know, when we express our high estimate of Dr. Wayland's ability in teaching Moral Philosophy, whether orally, or by the book. Having listened to his instructions in this interesting department, we can attest how lofty are the principles, how exact and severe the argumentation, how appropriate and strong the illustration, which characterize his system, and enforce it on the mind — Christian Witness.

It is a work of the highest and purest order of intellect. It is

system, and enforce it on the mind — Christian Witness.

It is a work of the highest and purest order of intellect. It is metaphysics reduced to practical common sense, and made subservient to Christianity. It would be a valuable addition to our high schools.— Daily Advocate.

It is written in a style well suited to the comprehension of outh. The illustrations are apt and striking .- Christian Sec

retary.

We hail the abridgment as admirably adapted to supply the deficiency which has long been felt in common school education,—the study of moral obligation.—Evening Gazette.

The abridgment of this work seems to us admirably calculation. d for the young, and we hope it will be extensively applied to which it was intended.—Mer. Jour.
GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

THE FAMILY NURSE. OR Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, revised by a member of the Massachuseus Medical So-

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
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"This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is "This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is by no means intended to supersede the advice of a physician. It is simply a household friend, which the unexperienced may consult on common occasions, or sudden cunergencies, when medical advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained." Just published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washing-

"TRUE FAITH VINDICATED." PREACHERS and others wishing to obtain, either by the single copy or dozen, the "True Faith Vindicated, or Strictures on the 'True Believer's Defence,'" a work written against the Doctrine of the Trinity and Divinity of Christ; by Rev. P. Crandall;—can be supplied by sending their orders to D. S. KING, 32 Washington street,

SETH GOLDSMITH, Book-Binder, Franklin Avenue, (1st door on the right from Court Street. Old books rebot and Morocco work neatly repaired at short notice. Farticular attention given to binding newspapers at periodicals.

Oct. 18.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE HARMONIST, with round and patent notes.

Minutes of the Conferences for 1837.

Methodist Almanac for 1838.

For sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washingto Street.

D. S. KING.

children; he has had occasion to make a number of late, the fathers and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the phy-sicians by whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster. Individuals in this city have been cured of their complains Individuals in this city have been cured of their complaint by wearing Trusses of his mrke for six or twelve months, so a to be able to leave them off; although some prefer never a leave off a Truss entirely, after having once worn one, as the inconvenience is but trifling. A good Elastic Spring Trua, made as it ought to be, and well fitted, would be no more tro-

-it being a misfortune, and young persons do not was cases known. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice. [1] Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by MRS. FOSTER, at any of their homes, or at the above place.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER, Agent.

ble than the suspenders. Some of the individuals on whom cures have been effected, he is at liberty to refer to. He like wise informs individuals he will not make their complaint known to any one except when he is permitted to refer to them

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. FOSTER to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. FOSTER is well acquainted with the manufacture of these intervals and in the same content of the supply of the same production of the supply of nis work, I am satisfied that Mr. FOSTER is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself, therefore, called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well qualified supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

March 8. eop JOHN C. WARREN.

BOOKS.

THE General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracs published by the Methodist Book Concern at New York, are for sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington street, at their wholesale and retail prices.

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying forms for some to a second second.

om 50 cents to \$9.
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Josephus' Works—Rollins' Ancient History, Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols. Benson's Sermons and Plans. Encyclopeona Americana, 15 vols.
Benson's Sermons and Plans,
McCullock's Evidences of Christianity,
Dick's Works—Butterworth's Concordance,
Sturm's Reflections—Woods on Depravity,
Pond on Baptism,

All of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

Likewise, A great variety of other Religious and Historical

We are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured in this city.

D. S. KING, Agent N. E. Conference

FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated one mile East of the Meeting-House in Bolton, and just 30 miles from Boston. The farm contains about 70 acres of good land, well proportioned for the various purposes of husbandry, well wooded and watered, with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE BERIAH OAKS.

BERIAH OAKS.

PARTE TO THE STATE OF

Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. Books;
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CARDS—On plain or enamelled
surface;

Washington Street, viz.
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FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c.

A GENERAL assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURS may be found at CHAPMAN & MERRILL'S,
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Caps; Muffs, Boas, Neck Ties, Opera Collars, Gennet and
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Also, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c., all of which will be sold us
low as can be found elsewhere.
N. B. Hats and Caps made to order.
Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for
themselves.

3m Oct. 4.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. A YOUNG MAN from the country, 18 years of age, who had been over two years at the business, is desirous of obtaining a place in this city or vicinity, where he can finish his trade A thorough knowledge of the business will be more of an object with him than wages. Please apply at this office.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

No. 5 Brattle Square, (near the Brattle St. Church.) MILTON DAGGETT would inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep a Temper ance House, for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, and solicits a share of pub Boston, Sept. 13, 1837.

COAL. A CONSTANT supply of Hard and Soft Coal, including Peach Mountain, Sidney, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN,
Sept. 6. 3m Commercial St., near Charlestown Bridge

TERMS OF THE HERALD. 1. The Herald is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payreters to find paid at the close of the year. 2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eightest

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eigenvermenths, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of sub-

scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding or mistake.

Publishe

Vol. VIII. No. 47.] WILLIAM C. BROY

DAVID H. ELA

Office No. 19 Wash THE DOCTRINE OF

NO. XXII

Mr. EDITOR-As many are e lection noticed in our las when couched in few words, Christian," when we press th sauctification, it may not be objection more at large. M lived and died in a sanctifie have abundant evidence. The on this point will now be g them in their own language two or three witnesses let eve ed." The following is the e exander Mather, a preacher i nection. It was written to I

Speaking of this work as he says :- "What I had exp soul, was an instantaneous those wrong tempers and af long and sensibly greaned ungagement from every creatur votedness to God; and from an unspeakable pleasure in d in all things. I had also a pe constant approbation both of and of God. I had simplicit gle eye to God, at all times a such a fervent zeal for the good of souls, as swallowed and consideration. Above a communion with God, whet "This made me neglect th

my youth, of a tolerable acqu which I could easily have rec every other gain I counted 1 win that intimacy with God v be the life of preaching. The all the time that I could save f or sleeping, to lay out in wrest self and the flock: so I devote of every leisure hour, over and eleven to twelve in the forence five in the afternoon. Herein after God, and had many and salvation which I wanted, an vided in his Son. The exce cious promises were clearly having a full assurance of th ness of the Promiser, my sou sweetness. And though up immediate possession, yet I of them. This made me ment more and more. I abl ed to keep me from it. I struction. I was willing to and inflamed with great are God; determined not to let l

me of all sin, and filled me "This I believe he did, v Jesus as sufficient to save wrought in me what I can judge it is impossible to long without reasoning; not of this I was absolutely sure and such things as I discov consistent with it. And th qualified me to advise other from sin, were tried in the s

"Upon this head I consult advice helped me in some de me much more in private p clearly satisfied. 1. That deli not imply deliverance from I That neither is it inconsisten ural appetites, or with the re them. And, 3. That salvation consistent with temptations of all this you have clearly and Plain Account of Christian The following is the exp

Bramwell on this subject :deeply convinced of my need it carefully with tears and ent thinking nothing too much to much to do or suffer, if I n pearl of great price. Yet knew the reason why, till th had erred in the way of se seek it by faith alone, but, as of the law. Being now con sought the blessing by faith a little; but I waited for it i When in the house of a friend er I had gone to settle some viously to my going out to the it might be on this chair," po which he sat, "with my min meditations concerning my a pects, my heart now and th but not particularly about th came down to earth; it came t for whom I had waited, came ple of my heart; and I had a that this was the blessing I ha seeking. My soul was then praise. It is now about twe have walked in this liberty e to God! I have been kept by I stand. In this, as in all ot proved the devil to be a liar a few minutes after I received should not hold it long-it w tained, and that I had better "I walked fifteen miles t

every step I trad, the temp

where I had an appointmen

* See " Preacher's Experience